The Post Sunday Special

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NO. 637. [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.] SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1917. PRICE ONE PENNY.

EW ADVANCE AT YPRES

TTACK ON THREE MILE FRONT.

ERMAN POSITIONS CAPTURED AT HOUTHULST: 1100 PRISONERS.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ACTION.

e success has been obtained by the French in an attack yesterday north of Ypres. The villages of Aschhoop, Kippe, and Merken were captured.

represents a considerable advance, and brings the French well up on the west side of the forest of Houthoulst, thus making an important advance in the investment of that stronghold.

total prisoners taken by British and French in the operations north-east of Ypres, which began on Friday, now number over 1,100.

ouglas Haig reports that two of our airmen flew down the main street of a town firing from the height of the housetops at troops in the street.

rican troops, it is announced, are in the front line trenches on the French front, and their artillery has fired its first shot.

EW ATTACK NORTH OF YPRES.

British Headquarters, Saturday Night.

The operations of the French north of St Jansbeek were con-d with success this morning.

French troops advancing on both sides of the Bixschoote-Dix-e Road in spite of the difficulties from floods and heavy ground captured the villages of Aschhoop, Kippe, and Mercken (west outhoulst Forest) with many farms and strong points.

A number of prisoners have been taken.

On the British battle front there has been great activity on the of both artilleries, but no infantry action.

The number of German prisoners captured since the commence-t of our operations yesterday morning now exceeds 1100. This ber includes 300 taken by the French.

A hostile raid was repulsed early this morning west of Lens.

HOUTHULST FOREST DEFENCES CAPTURED.

Paris, Saturday Night.

In Belgium our attack, commenced this morning at 5.15, de-ped in the course of the day with complete success.

Astride the road from Ypres to Dixmude our troops captured the German positions on a front of about three miles and an age depth of one and a half miles in spite of the stubborn resist-e of the enemy, who suffered very heavy loses.

We have reached to the right the western outskirts of the forest outhoulst, and captured the villages of Verdrendesmis, Asch-, Merckem, and Kippe, as well as a large number of strongly-fied farms. We captured about 100 prisoners.—French Official.

IMPORTANT GAINS BY BRITISH.

France, Saturday Night.

We have made progress by our Friday attack to an extent itely in excess of what is suggested by the actual gain in itory.

We have got forward guns and ammunition on a scale which ders German tenure of his present position very costly and de-alising to his war-worn men.

I hear that the French troops on our left have had a very essful day, attacking again this morning with most satisfactory its. Press Association Special Correspondent.

ITISH AIRMEN'S DARING EXPLOIT.

Headquarters, Saturday Night.

the inst. rain fell most of the day. is our aeroplanes went out and luable work, locating our at- try, and reporting suitable tar- rtillery.

flying at a low altitude, fired from their machine guns on endeavouring to repair wire; s horse and mechanical transport; on roads and on his infantry on the march and in shell holes.

Two of our machines flew down the main streets of a town at the level of the housetops, firing at bodies of hostile troops.

Some flying took place at low altitudes, in which three German machines were brought down, and one was driven down out of control.

Two of our machines are missing.

MICHAELIS RESIGNS.

CHANCELLOR'S DOWNFALL.

ONLY FOUR MONTHS IN OFFICE.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

According to a Berlin telegram the evening papers report that the Imperial Chancellor has tendered his resignation.

The report is regarded as authentic, although no official announcement on the subject is as yet available.

Herr Michaelis' appointment as German Chancellor was announced on July 15.. His tenure of office was troubled from the beginning, and much cleavage of German opinion was occasioned by his interpretation of the Reichstag peace resolutions in August, and his vacillating attitude toward the subject.

Recently the crisis assumed an acute form, and the dismissal of Michaelis was regarded as certain. He had satisfied neither the Junker party nor the Moderates in the Reichstag.

Several names are mentioned as likely successors, these including Count Rodern, an official of the same stamp as Michaelis; the notorious von Kuhlmann, whose peace intrigues are well known. Kuhlmann made the famous statement—"No, never,". regarding the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

The succession of Prince Bulow to the Chancellorship is regarded in some quarters as within the bounds of possibility.

U.S. TROOPS IN FIRST LINE.

HOLDING TRENCHES ON FRENCH FRONT.

New York, Saturday.

The correspondent of the Associated Press with the American Army in France telegraphs that the American troops are in the first line trenches on the French front, and that the American artillery has fired its first shot.

There has since been intermittent artillery fighting.

Paris, Saturday Night.

The communique issued to-day by the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Force in France says:—

Some battalions of our first contingent completing their training with a view to serving as a nucleus for the instruction of future contingents are now occupying first-line trenches on the French front, side by side with battalions of seasoned French troops.

Our troops are supported by batteries of our own artillery, together with hardened French batteries.

The condition of the sector remains normal. Our men are adapting themselves most admirably to the life of the trenches.

The United States declared a state of war existing with Germany in April last, and in June it was announced that General Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Force, had arrived in France. Since then the American troops have been industriously training and receiving the benefit of the experience of British and French officers.

The American troops are described as a fine, virile, upstanding body of men, nearest perhaps to the Australians in type, but with a very distinct individuality of their own. The discipline is excellent so far as can be judged from externals, and I (says a recent visitor to their lines in France) shall be almost sorry for the Boches when these lithe, active Americans run up against them.

The American Expeditionary Force is completely self-supporting, and draws nothing from France except air, water, fresh vegetables, and eggs. The Americans do not therefore impose any very severe strain upon the food supplies of the nation whose guests they are, and, moreover, they are bringing over locomotives, carriages, trucks, and railway plant to increase the possibilities of railway traffic on the French lines.

GRAVE SITUATION ON ITALIAN FRONT.

OVER 60,000 PRISONERS CLAIMED BY GERMANS.

500 GUNS REPORTED LOST.

London, Saturday Night.

Information of the position on the Italian front is at present coming mainly from German sources, and to-night's Berlin communique states the 60,000 prisoners reported earlier in the day has increased by a few more thousands. Over 500 guns are captured.

The situation consequent on the success of the German blow under the direction of Von Mackensen is admitted to be grave, and a call is being made for artillery reinforcements from the Allies.

A Vienna report says that amongst the Italian prisoners taken are a division and a brigade staff.

SITUATION VERY GRAVE—ITALIAN CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

British Headquarters, Italian Front.
Received Saturday Night.

The plan of the Austro-Germans is quite clear.

Taking advantage of the bad weather, which owing to their positions was favourable to them, they descended with overwhelming forces in the direction of Caporetto, which was one of the first villages occupied by the Italians on the Isonzo when Italy entered the war.

By this movement it was hoped to isolate Monte Nero or the Kern Mountain, from which the Italians threaten Tolmino from the north.

The Austro-Germans employed strong contingents and powerful artillery, and succeeded in crossing the Isonzo south of Tolmino

Their object is to threaten the Italian forces operating on the Bainsizza Plateau, hoping to compel them to cross to the bank of the Isonzo or risk being cut off from the main army.

Near by the whole of the Austrian Army, reinforced by strong German units under the supreme command of Field-Marshal Von Mackensen, is making strenuous efforts to invade the Friuli Valley. The Italians are opposing a stubborn resistance.—Press Association Special Correspondent.

MANY MORE THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, Saturday.

Good progress was made also to-day on the Italian front. The number of prisoners of 60,000 has been increased by a few more thousands. The number of captured guns has increased to over 500.—German Night Official Report.

ITALIAN STAFF TAKEN PRISONERS.

London, Saturday Night.

The following report has been received from Vienna:—

The twelfth Isonzo battle proceeding from the initiative of the Central Powers faithfully allied, has successfully begun. Among the prisoners are a division and brigade staff. The officers and booty cannot yet be even approximately estimated.

ITALY'S GRAVE SITUATION

Rome, Saturday.

After having crossed our boundary line between Mount Canin and the head of the Zudrio Valley, the enemy attempted to reach an opening on the plains.

On the Carso the hostile effort is increasing.

Strong offensive thrusts of the enemy were repulsed by our troops. — Italian Official Report.

ITALY'S GRAVE SITUATION.

Call to the Allies for Reinforcements.

Rome, Saturday.

A semi-official communique says:—For the past three days powerful Austro-German forces have been striking against the Italian positions with extreme violence.

The struggle is more than bitter, and its alternatives are undecided. The enemy is strengthened by numerous artillery, and is further strengthened by reason of the advantages which the Italians have often experienced of choosing the method of offensive.

The situation which has been created by the power of the enemy is certainly grave.

The Headquarters' Staff, however, has taken the necessary measures, and if the troops remember that on ten different occasions they have defeated the enemy on his formidable positions on the Carso, he is not likely to tread on national soil for a long time.

The thanks of the country are due to the heroic attitude of the 5th brigade of Bersaglieri, which for the past two days has held the Globocak position at the Auzza gorge, and is defending it by indefatigable and magnificent counter-attacks, during which some prisoners have been captured.

London, Saturday.

The Press Association's special correspondent at British Headquarters of the Italian front in a message this afternoon says:—The gravity of the present situation is not minimised, and the feeling prevails that the Allies should give serious attention to the work of reinforcing the Italian front with ample heavy artillery, since on this front we may be confronted with the largest part of the Austro-German forces.

Rome, Saturday.—News from all parts of the country shows there is no lack of confidence among the people that there will be the same result as in May, 1916.

GERMANY'S BLUNDER.

Rome, Saturday.

Diplomatically, Germany's action against Italy is another far-reaching blunder.

It has brought about a consonance between Italy's military and civil spirit as nothing else could have done, making Austria and Germany equally the enemies of Italy.

The effect, commercially, will be to exclude Germany from contact with Italian trade for years, and to strengthen the persistent bid of the Japanese and other Allied nations for Italian markets after the war.—Exchange.

VATICAN AND BARON SONNINO'S SPEECH.

Rome (Received Saturday).

Baron Sonnino's speech has been much discussed and criticised in Vatican circles. While the Pope is pleased that the Italian Government has given an official answer to his Note, to which it was feared it would not reply, he is sorely grieved that the Italian nation should judge him as pro-German, and as desiring a peace favouring the Central Empires. His sole aim and object has been to end this terrible conflagration, and to deliver his "beloved children" from further sufferings and sacrifices.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Madrid, Saturday.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

[Senor Dato was the Spanish Prime Minister. Much controversy has recently existed in home and foreign politics, and the fall of the Ministry was expected.]

FRUITS OF OUR LAST ATTACK.

PUSHING FORWARD THE RAILROADS.

(By Press Association Special Correspondent.)

France, Saturday Night.

I have just returned from a trip to region in which we are now fighting.

The story of the battles of Monday and Friday form a record of incomparable heroism and fortitude of endurance and perseverance partly neutralised by the unconquerable elemental conditions imposed by nature.

We know very well that had it been fine we should have gone very much further than was possible amid the slough of despond into which the Flanders battlefield has been transformed.

The marvel is that in the face of such a terrile handicap we have accomplished what we have done.

I am writing now caked in mud to my hips, and I have certainly not ventured within a considerable distance of the spot where our men jumped off in the pitiless rain of Friday's dawn.

We have constructed roads and railways at a rate which is well-nigh incredible, seeing the conditions of wet and shell fire under which this has been accomplished. This is a form of progress scarcely less important than the carrying of enemy-held ground, seeing that it means the sinews of further efforts and the means of retaining what we already hold.

Luck has not been with us altogether during the past few days, but we have done well despite this—how well none better realise than the Germans.

BRITISH OVERCOMING ALL OBSTACLES.

Glowing Tribute from the French.

Paris, Saturday Night.

The correspondent of Temps on the British front, in a long telegram, gives a graphic description of the difficulties with which our army in Flanders is confronted.

He says the task of the British artillery is a heavy one, as it is hampered by the peculiarities of ground, and is at the same time being subjected to heavy counter-battery fire by the Germans.

Indeed, everything seems to combine to hold up the operations of our Allies. Communications between the front and rear have to be carried on over duck boards, but after every push food and ammunition have to be carried for long distances through trackless swamps.

If our men in the front line may occasionally have to go without hot food, it is certain that Germans are no better off, and a proof that they are having a bad time in the mud is afforded by the fact that the other day they slipped away from Assyria farm to the east of Broadseinde, and the low ground to the south, and fell back to higher ground to the east.

If I make mention of obstacles which nature is opposing to the British troops it is not that I am seeking to explain away a possible defeat, as all reports received so far point to success. It is only to emphasise the endurance, tenacity, and monumental patience of the British troops that I mention that a famous corps, which is always closely followed by a light railway, repaired this line no fewer than forty-eight times in a single night, when it had been destroyed by German artillery.

NAVAL AIRMEN'S BOMBING RAIDS.

Admiralty, Saturday.

During the afternoon of the 26th inst. bombing raids were carried out by naval aircraft on Varssenaere Aerodrome and on Thourout Railway Junction. Bad weather conditions rendered observation difficult. All our machines returned safely.

TWENTY-FIVE MACHINES RAID DUNKIRK.

Paris, Saturday.

During the evening of 25th October German aeroplanes threw a score of bombs of heavy calibre on Dunkirk. About 30 victims among the civilian population are reported.

GERMAN INFANTRY MUTINY.

Men Refuse to Enter Trenches at Lens.

France, Saturday.

The feud between the German artillery and infantry does not seem to lessen.

We hear that not long since 800 men of the 99th Reserve Infantry Regiment refused to go into line at Lens, and that they were sent to prison, appearing well pleased with the change.—Press Association Special Correspondent.

A message from Amsterdam says that a grave military mutiny took place last week at Cologne Barracks.

Out of a force of infantry which was ordered to proceed to Flanders front 2000 refused to obey the orders of their colonel, and destroyed their rifles and equipment.

An attempt was made by the general in command at Cologne to calm the men, but they retaliated with a shower of stones, and the general was compelled to leave the barracks.

Later in the day the mutineers were arrested, and twenty-six of the ringleaders were tried by Court Martial.

VON ARMIN'S ADMISSION.

TENACIOUS BRAVERY OF THE BRITISH.

WHY OUR "SUCCESSES" REMAIN "DEFEATS."

Amsterdam, Saturday.

In an interview accorded by General-Lieut. von Armin and his Chief of Staff to a representative of the Korrespondenz Norden, the General said:—"The English on the Flanders front had not gained any decisive advantage, and," he added, "they occupy the southern part of the heights encircling Ypres, while we are in possession of the northern part of the heights, which obstruct the enemy's view of Bruges.

"Why should the mere possession of the heights be of any decisive value?

"Those heights are a dozen kilometres from the acknowledged goal of the English, namely, Ostend, Ghent, and Zeebrugge, without possession of which the battle in Flanders, despite their partial successes, remain bloody defeats for the English.

"Thanks to the tenacious bravery of the English, they have succeeded in pressing us back further in the Ypres bend, and have driven a wedge into the centre of that bend, but that is all. There is no danger in this, because so long as the enemy continues his pressure at this point he is exposed to our flanking fire and to the danger of being threatened from all sides and in the rear, and he would be brought into the same sort of position that we were in when holding the Wytschaete bend, which jutted into the enemy's position."

TURKS BEAT RETREAT BEFORE BRITISH.

Smart Work by Our Cavalry in Macedonia.

London, Saturday Night.

The following official despatches dealing with operations in Mesopotamia, Macedonia, and East Africa were issued here to-day:—

Mesopotamia.—On the 23d October Turkish columns, moving on both banks of the Tigris from the direction of Tekrit approached our positions about Samarra. On the advance of our troops, however, the Turks retreated up stream during the night without fighting.

Macedonia.—On October 25 our cavalry and infantry captured the villages of Salmah, Kispeki, Ada, and Kakaraska (south of Seres), and after completing their task returned to their own lines. We captured 109 prisoners and a machine gun, and sixty Bulgarian dead were left on the field.

East Africa.—In the Mahenge area General Northep has pushed General Otto out of his positions. In his retreat the enemy lost two guns and a number of prisoners. We have accounted for over 700 of the enemy during the present month.

GERMAN NAVAL SQUADRONS

Bombard Gulf of Riga Towns.

London, Saturday Night.

The official report to-night from Petrograd reports much German naval activity in the Gulf of Riga.

Arnazhi and Salismunde, on the east coast of the Gulf of Riga, were shelled by enemy squadrons, which also bombarded the southern shore of the island off Kerno, which lies off Pernau Bay.

The squadron that attacked Kerno Island is reported to consist of a dreadnought, a cruiser, eight destroyers, and two transports.

There has been no fighting activity in the Gulf of Finland.

FOOD HOARDERS HEAVILY FINED.

Nottingham, Saturday.

Upon prosecution by the Government authorities exemplary penalties were imposed by the County Magistrates at Nottingham to-day for food hoarding, Ernest C. Chambers, a baker of West Bridgeford, being fined £50, or three months' imprisonment; Ernest H. Cullen, a draper, and Frederick Gladdish, miller's agent, £25 each, or two months; and William Smith, a grocer, £5. £40 costs being apportioned in accordance with the fines.

The evidence showed that Gladdish sold four sacks of flour to Cullen after the order forbidding the disposal of such large quantities had been made. Allegations of false statements were made against Chambers to obtain compensation for flour unsold.

SERIOUS FISHERY PROBLEM.

The Three-Mile Limit for Trawlers.

Cockenzie, Saturday.

At a meeting of the fishermen of Cockenzie to-night, Mr William Bertram, the central secretary of the East Coast Fisheries Association, directed attention to an Order which sanctions the use, for the purpose of taking fish in any parts of the sea, whether within or beyond territorial waters, with any method or appliance which otherwise would be unlawful.

The speaker held it was no concession, and had never been asked for. What other means did line or drift fishermen want beyond what was meantime granted within three miles? It would utterly destroy the fisheries, and would be a concession to trawlers to rob these fishermen left at home.

Nothing was more imperative than that they should have a three-mile limit for trawlers. Mr Bertram maintained that, in the interests of supply and economy, interference with inshore arrangements ought not to be tolerated.

FRENCH TANKS' GREAT SUCCESS.

ROUTING GERMANS FROM THE QUARRIES.

ENEMY FRONT LINES FED BY AEROPLANE.

(FROM PRESS ASSOCIATION SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

France (Received Saturday Night).

The new battlefield on the Aisne front presents a picture of shell destruction which would be hard to equal even in Flanders or on the Meuse.

The main weight of the French bombardment fell on a narrow strip of plateau held by the enemy from Vauxaillon to the Malmaison fort, and this strip was beaten by the French heavies into a jumble of craters twenty feet deep in which it was difficult to find what remains of the Boche works.

The destruction was naturally most intense around the "Creutes" (quarries), which were hammered by 400 and 370 millimetre shells in hundreds until their limestone roofs caved in.

Great Numbers of Enemy Lost in the Quarries.

I found the main entrance smashed in completely, and in many places great masses of the soft limestone had fallen to the ground. It was when the main entrance was blocked by a 400-millimetre shell that the Germans decided to evacuate it. Their departure was observed by an aeroplane, otherwise the French guns would infalliably have blocked the second entrance as well.

In most of the "Creutes" are unmistakable evidences that the crushed bodies of many of the enemy are lying under the mountains of limestone dislodged from the roof by the terrific explosion of great shells.

Tanks' Splendid Work.

Tanks participated in the attack all along the front. They accompanied the troops across the plateau and down into the valley in spite of the difficulties of the ground, ploughing their way through the shell craters at a surprising gait, smashing up machine-gun nests, and driving the desperate Germans out of their underground refuges by thrusting their inquiring muzzle into the entrance.

They claim the capture of the Vauraine Farm position as entirely due to them, and everywhere gained high praise from the infantry.

They were particularly valuable during the first two hours of the attack, during which, owing to the darkness, the artillery could render little support to the advancing infantry. In these conditions the tanks were particularly useful. Mostly the Germans, when caught in the open by the tanks, bolted.

A squadron of three tanks captured a battery of German 77-millimetre guns, the Boche artillery bolting at the sight of them.

At another place a party of Germans in a shelter was forced to come out and surrender by a tank commander, who left his tank, revolver in hand, and ordered the Germans to surrender, which they promptly did.

Prisoners are eloquent in praise of the French bombardment, and their own sufferings from hunger owing to the impossibility of getting supplies.

Food Supplies From Aeroplanes.

At the Guillain Creute, which was the headquarters of a German colonel and his staff, the French, who captured the place, were surprised to see an enemy aeroplane, flying low, dash up, drop three sacks, and fly away. On opening the sacks, they found them full of food. Like the ravens that fed the prophet, the German airmen had been keeping the colonel's mess going this way for several days, there being no other means of getting food to him.

Enemy Deaf and Dumb From Shell Shock.

Mr Henry Wood, correspondent with the French Army, writes:—The advance by the French in Flanders was rendered possible by the power and precision of the guns, which placed three giant missiles squarely on the Germans famous eight-chambered concrete blockhouse in the centre of Papegoed Wood, which hitherto had held up the French advance.

The second shell shattered the solid concrete, while the third passed inside, killing the bulk of the garrison, consisting of sixty soldiers of the 181st Infantry Regiment.

A few survivors groped their way outside across the bodies of their killed or wounded comrades, and then staggered into the French lines all deaf and dumb from shell shock.

The destruction of the blockhouse enabled the French, engineers working neck-deep at St Jansbeck and Coverbeck rivers, to throw trestle bridges across, while the infantry charged.

FATAL FIFE COLLIERY ACCIDENT.

Leven, Saturday.

Early this morning a fatal accident occurred in the Leven Colliery of the Fife Coal Company. James Livingston, brusher, residing at North Street, Leven, was engaged at work when a stone came away from the roof, and, striking him on the temple, caused instantaneous death.

Livingstone had been through the South African War with the Black Watch, and when the present war broke out he was called up on mobilisation. He had been two years on active service, and was invalided home about a year ago. A native of Kirkcaldy, he was thirty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow and four children.

Andrew Drummond, son of Mrs Drummond, Innerleven, Methil, was also caught by the fall in the pit, and had a marvellous escape with his life. He was pinned by the legs, and sustained injuries to the face, neck, and body. The lad had a trying experience, having lain helpless in the dark in a place full of water beside the dead man for fully two hours until the early shift men came to his rescue.

KAISER'S CONTROL OF GREEK POLICY.

SECRET CODE KEY DISCOVERED.

DRAMATIC REVELATIONS EXPECTED.

Athens (Received Saturday).

The discovery of the key of the cypher used between the Athens and the Berlin Palaces makes it clear beyond doubt that Greece's policy during the past two years was directed by King Constantine in conjunction with the Kaiser.

Consequently all the assurances given to the Entente during the same period were false, and calculated to mislead the guaranteeing Powers.

M. Politis intended to make revelations of the highest interest in the Chamber this morning, but was prevented by indisposition.

It is understood that when all the messages exchanged are deciphered they will be made public.

PAT. O'BRIEN DEAD.

Man Who Tried To Blow Up Tay Bridge.

London, Saturday.

The death of Patrick O'Brien, one of the veteran leaders of the Fenian movement, recalls the stirring events of fifty years ago, when Ireland was threatened with rebellion.

O'Brien was one of the most trusted leader of the Fenian movement. It was decided to organise risings in different parts of England, Scotland, as well as Ireland.

O'Brien was entrusted with the preparation of the plans for the rising in Scotland. From 1867 onward he spent a great deal of time in Scotland, and along with other leaders he drew up daring plans, one of which was for the destruction of the Tay Bridge He set out with a party of seven trusted men, but the suspicions of the authorities were aroused and the party were turned back.

In the early eighties when there was an attempt to rescuscitate the Fenian movement. O'Brien was again allotted the Scottish district, and once more he attempted to organise an attack on the Tay Bridge. Dynamite was stored in Glasgow, and all the preparations were made for carrying through the enterprise. The police were warned in good time of what was contemplated, and O'Brien was forced to fly in order to avoid arrest.

O'Brien was associated with the Irish Invincibles, and was a close associate of Tynan the notorious No. 1 who organised the Phoenix Park murders. Lately, he abandoned the physical force movement and associated himself with the Constitutional Home Rule agitation under Mr John Redmond. O'Brien was about 70 years of age.

"CONCHY" AS MUNITION WORKER.

Ayr, Saturday.

A member of the Christian Brethren, employed at Nobel's Explosives Works, appealed as a conscientious objector at the sitting of the Ayrshire Appeal Tribunal—Sheriff Lyon Mackenzie presiding. God's law, he declared, never altered. "Thou shalt not kill," he said, was the law of the Old Testament, and the law of the New Testament was "If thine enemy hunger, feed him, if he thirst give him to drink."

The Sheriff—Would you do nothing to protect your wife and child in the event of an invasion by the Germans?

Appellant—Yes, but I would not kill. I must obey the Scripture.

The Sheriff—It is a distorted ignorance that takes your view of the Scripture.

Appellant admitted that he was employed at a works for the manufacture of munitions, and stated that before he went there he had been a miner for seven years.

The Sheriff — And yet you stand there and tell me it is against your conscience to go into the army.

Appellant—Oh, but, sir, excuse me——

The Sheriff—Appeal dismissed.

WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED FIFE MINERS.

Serious Situation at Buckhaven Relieved.

Buckhaven, Saturday Night.

There are prospects of the serious situation in the town and district, as a result of the lack of shipping orders in the coal trade, being immediately relieved.

Mr Menzies, of the Leven Labour Exchange, at a meeting of the Relief Committee called to consider what steps should be taken to alleviate the prevailing distress, said that he had been in close touch with the situation for the past few weeks. He had been in communication with Inverkeithing and Dunfermline. The contractors for the tramways between Rosyth and Dunfermline wanted 200 men immediately, and were prepared to provide travelling facilities from Kirkcaldy, night and morning. For the Rosyth building scheme fifty men could be taken at once, and Easton, Gibb, & Co. could also take a few men immediately, with wages at the rate of £2 9s 6d per week

There were also applications for something like 2000 miners for England, and 200 labourers for Rosyth, and 100 building labourers for six months were required at Letchworth, wages 51s 3d per week; while 300 were required for Middlesbrough at 43s per week. They would provide railway fares for those going to England at a very much reduced rate. Fully 100 skilled men were also required for making shell castings. In view of this statement, a meeting of the miners had been called to discuss the matter to-morrow.

This morning the first contingent of miners from Leven, Methil, Buckhaven, and Wemyss districts left for Cumberland iron ore mines.

REVISED RECRU ING STANDARD

TWO NEW CLASSE INSTITUTED.

ORDER BY ARMY COUNCIL.

London, Saturday

A new Army Council instru
to-night states that in order to sim
ministration in the handling of p
it has been decided to abolish the
tion between categories B and C.

The necessity for discriminating b
men of categories lower than A who
for service in North-West Europe o
those who are fit for service in any
overseas will be provided for by the
medical examination of men when th
actually required to proceed abroad.

Class A (fit for general service
divided as follows:—

(1.) Men actually fit for gene
vice in any theatre in all respe

(2.) Recruits who should be fit
as soon as trained.

(3.) Men who have previously
with an expeditionary force sh
fit for A1 soon as (hardened).

(4.) Men under 19 who should
for A1 or A2 as soon as they are

Class B is for men not fit for
service but fit for service at hom
abroad in cases of men passed fit fo
seas):—

(1.) In field units (at home on
garrison units or on duties of an
nature.

(2.) In labour units or on garr
regimental outdoor employment.

(3) Sedentary work.

There are two new categories, D
The former is for men temporarily
be in categories A or B, but likely
come fit within six months, such me
while being (1) in command depots
regimental depots; (3) in any unit u
awaiting medical or dental treatm
completion of treatment they rejoin
category.

Category E is for men unfit for se
categories A or B and not likely to
fit within six months, who are awai
charge re classification or invalidin
from abroad to be fit for category.

A men must be able to march,
shoot, hear well, and stand active
conditions.

B men must be free from serious
disease, and in addition, if classified
B1, be able to march at least five
see to shoot with glasses, and hear
classified B2 be able to walk to an
work any distance not exceeding fiv
and see and hear sufficiently for
purposes.

The new categories come into op
on 1st November.

THE NEW RECRUITI APPOINTMENTS.

Mr C. D. Murray, Direc for Scotland.

London, Saturday N

The Secretary of the Ministry of N
Service makes the following announ
with respect to recruiting appointmen

Director-General of Recruiting—
Seymour Lloyd, C.M.G.

Deputy Director-General—The Rev.
M'Lean.

As has already been announced
Minister of National Service, Great
will, for the purposes of recruiti
divided into ten regions, at the head
of which there will be a civilian Dir
Recruiting.

The Director for the whole of Sc
except the town of Berwick, is Mr
Murray, K.C.

Mr J. Seymour Lloyd is a member
Parliamentary Bar. He contested
in the Unionist interest in the elect
1910. In August, 1915, he received
porary commission, and in Novem
that year he was appointed to the
the War Office in connection with
Derby's voluntary recruiting scheme
was on the recruiting staff at the Wa
prior to his transfer to the Minis
National Service. Mr Seymour Llo
resigned his temporary commission
to take up the appointment of Di
General of Recruiting in a civilian ca

Mr M'Lean, who is a minister of th
byterian Church, will retain his tem
commission as colonel on the recruitin
for a few weeks in order to carry
necessary arrangements throughou
country consequent upon the transfe
cruiting to civilian control.

Mr Young, the Director appointed
Northumberland district, is a member
firm of Messrs James Templeton &
Glasgow. He has had experience
minstration of the Military Service A
member of an appeal Tribunal.

Mr C. D. Murray is a well-known
cate at the Scottish Bar. He has
been engaged as legal adviser to the
Recruiting Mission in the United St

BABY SHOW AT DUN

Dundee, Saturday N

The outstanding feature in con
with to-day's programme of the
Postmen's War Memorial Fund, bein
in Kinnaird Hall, was a baby comp

The principal prize-winners were:

Under Six Months—1 George Donald
Lamb's Lane; 2 Wm. Robertson, 1 Gilean
Mains Loan; 3 Evelyn Moore, 47 Annfield

Six Months and Over—1 Alex Baymer
Cunningham Street, Dundee; 2 Constance
ton, 4 Cleghorn Street, Dundee; 3 Elsa
Hilltown, Dundee.

One Year and Over—1 James Trail And
Black Street, Dundee; 2 Alex Fraser, 1
View, Dundee; 3 Roy Allan, 6 Cleghorn
Dundee.

Twins—1 Douglas and Albert R 72 L
Lochee; 2 Joseph and Wilhelm
Street, Dundee; 3 Lily and Maggie
Beavie Road, Dundee.

'YOU'RE NOT MY SON!"

MOTHER'S ORDEAL IN FRENCH HOSPITAL.

LUNDER WHICH HAS PLEASING SEQUEL.

lusive to "The Post Sunday Special.")

Newmilns, Saturday.

Come at once; your son, Captain J. M. rson, is lying dangerously ill with ry."

e above was the intimation which caused iderable anxiety in the home of Mrs rson, Loudoun Road, Newmilns, Ayr-. Following the arrival of the intima- Mrs Anderson proceeded to London, e she was met by her daughter, Nurse rson, who is on the staff of a military ital in England, and who accompanied to France.

rriving in France, they had to travel y miles before they reached the hospital. as a trying ordeal for the mother and ghter, driving over an unknown land, they were buoyed up with the hope of seeing and comforting their gallant tive.

mediately on entering the hospital the hire mother and her daughter hurried he bedside of the officer who was sup- d to be so near and dear to them. As tiptoed quietly into the ward the ladies rved that the officer's back was towards

Dramatic Surprise in Hospital.

Oh, James," exclaimed the anxious er, bending down over the bed.

ring his name, the soldier turned d, and then followed a painful scene, officer had been expecting his relatives.

But that's not my son; that's not my ," Mrs Anderson exclaimed in tones ep disappointment.

No," remarked the suffering soldier, ing on his back, "you're not my her." And he threw a weary arm over coverlet of the bed.

f course there was an explanation of the ake.

he lad in the bed was Captain James millan Anderson, of the R.A.M.C., who from Edinburgh, while the Newmilns is Captain James Mair Anderson, also he R.A.M.C.

pleasing sequel of the story is that be- Mrs Anderson left France the hospital orities informed her that her own son on the straight road to recovery.

VING ON 4/- PER WEEK.

DUNOON FAMILY'S TRAGIC PLIGHT.

Dunoon, Saturday.

e sad plight of a family resident in the e of Dunoon has been engaging the tion of several kind-hearted people be- g to the neighbourhood, who have been pelled to extend charity where the Local hority has apparently failed in its duty.

e family consists of a mother and three children, and an application to oon and Kilmun Parish Council, the an having no means of livelihood, re- y resulted in a generous gift of 4s ly to her to provide sustenance and a for herself and her children!

formation sought for in official quarters "Sunday Post Special" representative d the statement that the woman was was called a suspense pauper, not hav- been really chargeable to Dunoon parish relief was first given, and that she had offered the poorhouse for herself and ren, but had declined this "generous" of free shelter and food.

e position of this family is most piti- and for days on end they were without until neighbours became aware of their ess state, and gave them assistance in and money.

peated applications to the Board have unproductive of a change of conditions. the attitude of the Councillors is inex- ble.

e woman, it is stated, is a native of nd, and this country is her domicile rding to official regulations.

HEROIC SOLDIERS DECORATED.

DRIVER TODD. SGT.-MAJOR FLOYD.

ver William Todd, Australian M.T., who has awarded the Military Medal, went to the x years ago, and came over with the Australian Expeditionary Force. His father the Scottish Rifles, and has been at the for three years. Driver Todd's mother resides [illegible] dale Street, New City Road, Glasgow. Sergt.-Major G. T. Floyd, R.F.A., has been granted a bar to his Distinguished Con- Medal. He comes of a military family, and record of twenty-two years' service. The fought at Mons, and came through the sequent heavy engagements without a scratch. family dwell in the little colliery of [illegible] Logans, Motherwell.

Alexander M'Phail, who was dent for six years in Dunoon Grammar l prior to the war, has been awarded Military Cross while attached to the on Artillery in France. He is Mr Donald M'Phail, manager of Gortonamsaig, belonging to Sir mont, Bart., of Knockdow.

POSED AS A SINGLE MAN

AND WALKED OUT A GIRL.

RAILWAY STOKER DIVORCED.

Edinburgh, Saturday.

Lord Anderson to-day granted Esther Murray M'Dowell or Kelly, 10 Bothwell Street, Edinburgh, decree of divorce against her husband, Peter Kelly, railway stoker, at present in the navy, who had been posing as a single man and walking out a girl.

Pursuer stated that the parties were married in March, 1914. There was one child of the marriage. After the marriage the parties lived first with pursuer's aunt, and then with defender's mother. Pursuer left defender after the child was born in July. He offered to provide a home for her, but there was nothing in it. There was not as much as a cup to get a drink of water with. She last saw her husband in August, 1915. She became suspicious of his conduct, and she heard he had admitted that he was the father of a child born to a girl in September, 1915.

Went with Defender.

A nice-looking girl of twenty-one stated that she started to go with the defender in September, 1914. He represented to her that he was a single man. She went with him for a considerable time, and in September, 1915, a child was born.

Decree, with custody of the child and aliment, was granted.

DUNDEE BARMAN'S UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

Wife Went Off To Canada.

A wife's unfaithfulness dating back ten years was the ground of an action for divorce by William Cuthbert Swinton, barman, 27 Albert Street, Dundee, against Elizabeth Ann M'Gillivray or Swinton, whose address is unknown.

Lived Happily for a Time.

Pursuer (42) stated that he was married in July, 1903, and the parties took up house at 133 Princes Street, Dundee, and they lived happily together for a time.

Soon after the marriage, however, pursuer found his wife was giving way to drink. One child was born of the marriage in April, 1904, and soon after the birth his wife was drinking heavily. Witness thought to cure her that he would send her to her mother in Inverness. About the New Year time he went north to see her, and learned there she had been drinking again. That was the last time he saw her.

In 1912 he was working in Coupar-Angus. The Inspector of Poor made a claim on him in respect of a child the defender had had in Inverness. He told the official he was not the father of the child, and went to Inverness with him to inquire. He discovered his wife had given birth to a child in April, 1907, and registered it as illegitimate. Shortly afterwards he received a letter from his brother-in-law enclosing a letter from defender in which she admitted that he was not the father of the child.

Gone to Canada.

That letter was dated 16th April, 1912. He tried to trace defender and found she had gone to Canada. When he first heard of the illegitimate child it was five years old, and he had not brought his action till now, because he did not have the means.

A sub-inspector for the Poor of Inverness stated the defender said to him the father of the child was a coachman.

Lord Anderson granted decree.

SCOTS OFFICERS HONOURED.

Awards for Services in the Field.

London, Saturday Night.

The following awards of military decorations for gallantry and distinguished service in the field are among those officially announced to-night:—

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Captain (Acting-Major) Herbert John Humphries, M.C., Black Watch.
Captain (Acting-Lieut.-Colonel) Patrick Douglas Stewart, Dragoon Guards.

AWARDED BAR TO MILITARY CROSS.

Second-Lieut. Wm. Davidson, M.C., Gordon Highlanders.
Temporary Capt. Hugh Ross M'Intyre, M.C., R.A.M.C.

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS.

Lieut. Cecil Hamilton Borthwick, R.F.A., Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut. James Cameron Boyd, R.F.A., Special Reserve.
Second Lieut. Anthony Brown, Dragoon Guards, Special Reserve.
Temporary Lieut. Henry M. L. Crawford, M.D., R.A.M.C.
Temporary Second-Lieut. (Acting Captain) William Young Darling, Royal Scots.
Temporary Captain John Ewing, K.O.S.B.
Temporary Second-Lieut. Gerald William Ferguson, General List and R.F.C.
Second-Lieut. (Temporary Capt.) Alex. Gray, A. and S.H. and R.F.C.
Temporary Second-Lieut. Frederick Bryce Gray, attached Scottish Rifles.
Temporary Capt. Wm. George Johnston, R.A.M.C.
Second-Lieut. Richard Alexander Jones, Royal Scots.
Temporary Captain Robert F. Ker, K.O.S.B.
Temporary Capt. Guy S. P. M'Meekin, Royal Scots.
Temporary Second-Lieut. John M'Kechnie, attached K.O.S.B.
Temporary Second-Lieut. Dugald Campbell Orr, attached Scottish Rifles.
Temporary Lieut. George Charles Smith, H.L.I.
Second-Lieut. Walter O. Stewart, Royal Scots.
Temporary Capt. (Acting Major) Kenneth Campbell Tailyour, R.F.A.
B.S.M. John M'Millan (No. 326003), R.G.A.

Amendment to London Gazette dated 18th Oct., 1917:—

For Temporary Second-Lieut. John Weir, attached K.O.S.B., read Second-Lieut. James Weir, K.O.S.B.

Mr Andrew Walker, engineer to the Banknock Coal Company at Dennyloanhead, was presented with a pocket-book filled with Treasury notes, along with a travelling bag, and Mrs Walker with a gold necklet and pendant, on the occasion of his departure to fill an important position at Leicester.

CAPTURED 35 GERMANS.

MOTHERWELL SOLDIER RUSHES "PILL-BOX" ON HIS OWN.

RECOMMENDED FOR POSTHUMOUS V.C.

Motherwell, Saturday.

Motherwell soldiers have distinguished themselves over and over again in the war, and honours have been bestowed in plenty. Never before, however, has any of her sons displayed such magnificent gallantry and courageous determination in face of the enemy than Corporal Wm. Clamp, of the Yorkshire Regiment.

Although only twenty-five years of age—for had he lived the gallant young corporal would have celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday to-morrow—Corporal Clamp had been through much heavy fighting.

He was mobilised along with the Scottish Rifles as a Territorial, and was badly wounded on two occasions. Like many a Motherwell lad, he was transferred from the Scottish Rifles after the disaster at Festubert, and sent to the Yorkshire Regiment.

It was while harassing the Huns along with his comrades of the Yorkshires that Corporal Clamp rushed a "pill-box" on his own, killing several of the enemy and capturing thirty-five Germans, together with a machine-gun, which he calmly brought back to his company officer. It was a splendid piece of work, and earned the high praise of his officers.

Not content with this magnificent achievement, the gallant corporal endeavoured to find out the whereabouts of another German machine-gun which was spitting death around; but, alas! a lurking sniper sped the fatal shot and ended a gallant career.

"A Good Lad."

A "Post Sunday Special" representative visited Corporal Clamp's home this week, and had a talk with the gallant corporal's mother. Naturally, she was greatly distressed at the loss of her gallant son.

"He was a good lad, William," she said, and there was a ring of pride in her voice as the mother showed our representative the photo of her gallant boy, which heads this article.

"He was always cheery, and never a bit afraid of what might happen," said the bereaved mother. "In his last letter he said, 'Don't worry about me, mother, for, whatever happens, my soul is right with God.'" The Corporal belonged to the Salvation Army.

Corporal Clamp is one of a family of eighteen, and other two brothers are at present serving.

In a letter the deceased soldier's captain pays a striking tribute to the courage and soldierly qualities of the fallen hero.

"He was a magnificent lad," he writes, "and set one of the finest examples of pluck and initiative that has ever been seen in this regiment. I have recommended him for the posthumous award of the V.C., which I hope will come through. He rushed a pill-box on his own, threw a bomb in the door, killing a few and bringing out about thirty-five prisoners and a machine gun, which he brought back to his company officer. Later in the day he was shot by a sniper whilst endeavouring to find the whereabouts of another German machine gun. The whole battalion mourn his death, and we are all very proud to have been in the same regiment."

GLASGOW TRAMWAYS "DRAW."

Glasgow, Saturday.

The amount available for prizes out of sale of War Comforts Tickets for week ending 25th October is £300. The following is the result of the draw:—

First prize, No. 1006	£70
Second prize, No. 163,021,	60
Third prize, No. 745,	50
Fourth prize, No. 12,346,	40
Fifth prize, No. 119,444,	30
Sixth prize, No. 4734,	25
Seventh prize, No. 138,907,	15
Eighth prize, No. 573,	10
Total,	£300

The holders of the tickets bearing the above numbers, who have the privilege of nominating the War Fund to which they wish the relative amount to be sent, are requested to communicate with the General Manager before five o'clock on Monday first.

GREENOCK DEPOSITORS AND WAR LOAN.

Greenock, Saturday.

At the annual meeting of Greenock Provident Bank, to-day, Colonel William Campbell (chairman) congratulated the depositors on their patriotic efforts, by means of which £120,000 had been invested during the year in the War Loan and in War Saving Certificates.

The extraordinary withdrawals had not only been made up, but the funds had increased by £6000, and since the close of the year the total savings had reached the striking figure of £1,003,935.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

(Specially Contributed to "The Post Sunday Special.")

London, Saturday Night.

There has been a certain falling off in the volume of business in the Stock markets this week, and it is evident that the vigorous War Bond campaign is having the effect of diverting a certain amount of money from investment in the ordinary way.

At the same time there are indications that the chief brunt of the War Bond subscriptions will eventually fall on bank deposits, which are now actually at a higher level than before the war. In the meantime there can be no two opinions about the Five Per Cent. War Loan, at 93½xd, being the pick of the gilt-edged bunch.

One of the features has been a revival in Argentine Rails on the better news from Argentina, although for the time being enthusiasm has been chilled by the passing of the Central Argentine dividend for the past year. The position of Canadian Pacifics is very obscure at the present time, the quotation here being 166, as compared with the New York parity of only 151, the latter being due to sales of German holdings of the stock seized by the U.S. Government.

Amongst the speculative securities there has been some shifting of interest, those which have hitherto had the greatest rise having been subjected to realisations and the profits reinvested in other directions. A promising Industrial holding would be South Durham Steel and Iron shares, at about 39s, in view of the doubling of the annual distribution, at 20 per cent., thus bringing the same back to about the pre-war level.

Home Rails.

Although the Home Railway market remains in a languishing condition, there is no doubt that those stocks, from the investment point of view, are difficult to beat. The important factor should not be overlooked that, although the present level of quotations is very low, they include four months', and, in the case of most of the Deferred stocks as much as ten months' accrued dividend, a very important consideration.

There is also an agitation amongst Scottish Railway stockholders for an increase in dividends, which may spread to English holders, on the view that as the Railways are now under Government control there should be an increase in the distributions corresponding to that which has occurred in Government securities since the outbreak of the war.

Circumstances Aiding Rubber Shares.

Circumstances are still aiding the Rubber market. Interest has veered round again to the older companies, in view of the showing of the Inch Kenneth report, the feature of which is the increase of the annual distribution from 40 to 75 per cent., so that at about 7½ per cent., cum div., the yield is over 10 per cent.

Oils Active, but Irregular.

Oils have been active in places, but very irregular in consequence of a rush of realisations in shares of the highly-speculative type, notably Venezuelan Concessions and Bolivar Concessions. Trinidad Leaseholds and Anglo-Egyptian B have been influenced by similar considerations. Amongst leading descriptions, Burmahs are quoted ex 1s 6d dividend at about 6⅛ xd, at which they look attractive again.

Considerable interest attaches to the persistent upward movement in Kern Rivers, which have been up to 12s 9d, and now stand at about 12s, but there is no doubt that the company is making excellent progress. There has also been a revival in Lobitos Oilfields at 2⅛.

Features of the Mining Market.

Amongst Kaffirs the feature is the strength of Eastern Rand Mining shares, amongst which New Modderfontein have risen to 23¼, while Modder "B" and Modder Deep are also strong, and Government Areas have risen to 3⅞. Rand Selection being now close to 5.

Rhodesians are mostly steady, but Rezende have reacted to 4⅛. It is believed, however, that next week will see a strong movement in Rhodesians and in Nigerian Tin shares. Silver has at last turned upwards, being quoted at 42¼d for bars, a rise of ⅝d. Silver mines are comparatively quiet.

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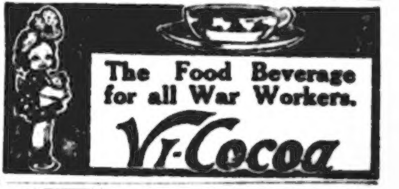
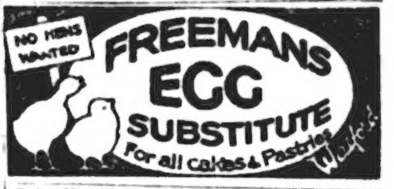
NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION.



The Food Beverage for all War Workers.
Vi-Cocoa

DO YOU WANT ANOTHER £1 A WEEK?

Reliable people will be provided with profitable home work on Auto-Knitters by knitting War Socks. Experience and distance immaterial. Write for particulars, enclosing 1d. stamp for postage.
The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Ltd.
(Dept. 37), 50 & 52, Belvoir St., LEICESTER



2/- Monthly.—Costumes, suits, raincoats, children's clothing, footwear household linen, drapery, &c. Easy terms. Illustrated catalogue free. Castle Supply Co., Norwich. 9646

TO BOOT REPAIRERS.
20,000 Pairs old army boots, 6½d per pair; in sacks of 100 pairs for £2 14s 2d, sacks 2s 6d. Better selection, in sacks, 50 pairs, £5. Superior ditto, 25 pairs, £3 2s 6d, sacks 1s 3d nett cash. Sold as received from Government stores. John Taylor & Sons, Ltd., leather merchants, Norland Road, Notting Hill, London. Est. 1860.

100 Best Songs.—Album, with pianoforte accompaniments post free, 1s 6d. W. L. Hampton, musicseller, 9 Scott St., Perth.

FATE OF DALKEITH CHILDREN.

Dalkeith, Saturday.

Information has just been received in Dalkeith that the two children of Mr and Mrs Charles Cummings, who some time ago emigrated to Illinois, U.S.A., have lost their lives by drowning.

William, aged eight, and Thomas, aged four, had been returning from the Sunday School when the accident took place. Their bodies were recovered after twenty-four hours' search.

REVITALIZE YOUR NERVES

HOW ELECTRICITY UNFAILINGLY OVERCOMES LOSS OF ENERGY, NEURASTHENIA, SLEEPLESSNESS, MELANCHOLIA, DIGESTIVE DISORDERS, AND URIC ACID TROUBLES.

REMARKABLE DESCRIPTIVE BOOK FREE

A remarkable book descriptive of the new 20th Century Electrological Treatment for Lack of Energy, Depression, Neurasthenia, Sleeplessness, and all those distressing ailments where the sufferer requires Additional Vitality to get well again, wihout the use of drugs or medicine, has just been published.

A copy will be sent post free to any sufferer on request.

WHY DOES THE PHYSICIAN FEEL THE PULSE?

This new Drugless Treatment has the remarkable effect of a continuous infusion of the nerves by the invigorating rays of Electricity. These rays are invisible, but their active and beneficent existence is self-evident to every one.

Every person in ill-health is what is known as "below par." The physician knows this, and that is why he feels the pulse of his patient. The new Electrological Treatment normalises the pulse and raises the "below par" state to "par" condition, in which the depleted cells of the nerves are re-charged with vital energy.

REMARKABLY QUICK AND SURE RESULTS.

The beneficent influence of this replenishing of the vitality is not slow and uncertain, as with even the best of old-style tonics, that have to work via the roundabout route of the stomach, the blood, and then the nerves. No, the good influence of the Electrological Treatment is quick and sure.
—The SPIRITS OF THE DEPRESSED rise within a few hours.
—The LACK OF ENERGY gives way before the rising tide of new nerve vitality.
—The SLEEPLESS secure longer and more and more refreshing sleep night after night.
—The NEURASTHENIC quickly feel a growing sense of nerve balance and greater power.
—The victim of such CHRONIC Ailments as arise with Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Liverishness, or Constipation notes with gladness the grip of his or her old enemy becoming less and less tight, with—soon—ever-increasing spells of absolute relief from the old trouble.

Certainly every one desirous of getting the better of any of the conditions of ill-health or debility already mentioned may quickly learn of this best of all methods of relief by calling or writing for further particulars.

If you are unable to visit the London centre of the Electrological Treatment you should do the next best thing, and write for the descriptive literature, which will be sent gratis and post free.

ADVANTAGES OF NEW TREATMENT.

Some advantages of the new Electrological Treatment may be set forth as follows:—
1—There are no recurring charges—the first cost is inclusive.
2—The Treatment is continuous day and night.
3—The cost is well within reach of all.

FREE TO ALL WHO SUFFER
GUIDE TO HEALTH & STRENGTH
YOU CAN RESTORE YOUR SHATTERED NERVES IN YOUR OWN HOME

This book will be sent free, without cost or obligation, if you will fill in and post the coupon below. It is an invaluable health guide that should be in every home.

4—The Treatment is an absolutely private at home one, and no other person need know of its use, although relatives and friends will remark at the rapid and daily growing improvement of the health.

The address for callers and to which all correspondence and inquiries for the complimentary descriptive literature should be addressed is: The Pulvermacher Electrological Institute, Ltd., 74 Vulcan House, 56 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

POST THIS INQUIRY COUPON TO-DAY

To the Superintendent,
PULVERMACHER ELECTROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Ltd.,
(74 Vulcan House), 56 Ludgate Hill,
London, E.C.4.

Dear Sir,—Please send me your Free Guide to Health and Strength, entitled "Nervous Exhaustion and Weakness." Also particulars of the Pulvermacher Electrological Appliances.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....
"Sunday Post," 28/10/17.

LATEST FROM LONDON.

THE GLASGOW INTRIGUE AGAINST MR BARNES.

BLACK WATCH AND "THE FORTY-SECOND" FRENCH.

(By "Post" Special Wire.)

THE leaders of the Labour Party have decided to offer strong opposition to the attempt of the local pacifists to oust Mr G. N. Barnes from the representation of the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow.

It may be taken that no opposition candidature will be sanctioned, and, whatever the local party may decide, Mr Barnes will have the backing of the national organisation. The real ground for the attack on Mr Barnes is that he was patriotic enough to desert his I.L.P. friends and join with the present Government.

Before the war he was the strong man of the anti-armament group in Parliament, and was the close personal friend of Mr Keir Hardie. His suspicions of Germany were aroused in the course of a visit which he paid to that country in 1910 at the expense of one of the pacifist societies, and when war broke out he broke definitely with Mr Hardie and his friends. For that he has never been forgiven by the Macdonald-Snowden-Ponsonby group.

I believe that some difficulty may arise regarding the financing of Mr Barnes under the constitution of the Labour Party, but steps will be taken to meet that. In any case, a final decision will be deferred until the position has been considered by a full conference of the Scottish Section of the Labour Party.

The I.L.P. men are anxious to find a seat for Councillor P. J. Dollan, who is now so prominently before the public in connection with the non-conscription crusade.

The "Twa Forty-Twas."

By one of those strange coincidences which are common enough in war time the men of the Black Watch, the historic "Forty-twa," have found themselves taking part on the Western front alongside the 42d Regiment of the French line.

In one bitter fight for a strong position the "Forty-twas" charged side by side, and now they are sworn comrades in arms.

This is but another instance of history repeating itself, for there has always been close association between the Black Watch and the French regiment of the line bearing the same number. In the Crimea and in the China wars of half a century ago they fought together and exchanged courtesies on the field of battle. At Waterloo and through the Peninsular war they were opponents, but that did not prevent them exchanging the courtesies which the similarity of number seemed to call for.

The French soldiers seem to find it difficult to translate the name of the Highlanders into their own tongue. They call the historic Scots regiment "Les Gardes Noirs," or the Black Guards. That is probably intended as a great compliment, but it hardly sounds so to British ears in view of the association with the compound word.

A French professor, who has been acting as liaison officer on the Western front since the beginning of the war, states that he finds that the Highland troops get on better with the French infantry than either the Irish or the English do. The French soldiers seem to take to the kiltie as readily as do the French women.

Our Huge Home Army.

In view of the timely publication of the report on national expenditure, the debate on the new vote of credit with which the House of Commons will be mainly occupied this week is not unlikely to last somewhat longer than the Government anticipates.

Attention will be directed, in particular, to the comments which are passed in the report on the magnitude of the military forces which the War Office is maintaining within our shores. It is not likely that the actual figures will be given, but they are enormous.

It has to be remembered that a substantial portion of this huge army is not designed for home defence, but is in the nature of a reserve for the army in France, to which it is required to send reinforcements from time to time. But, even making all allowance for this, it is felt that the army at home is in excess of necessary requirements, and might be better employed elsewhere.

The figures are bigger even than the War Office anticipated, because the casualties sustained by Sir Douglas Haig this summer have happily not been nearly so heavy as was feared.

Heavy Losses in Flying Service.

Whilst our infantry losses on the Western front have been on a smaller scale than anyone dared to hope, the recent reports of Sir Douglas Haig indicate that the casualties in the flying service have been exceptionally heavy.

What proportion they bear to the German losses I do not pretend to know, but those critics who are arguing just now that our flying men take much greater risks than do the German aviators ignore a very material aspect of the fighting on the Western front. Everywhere the enemy is on the defensive, and for that reason reconnaissance work is far more important to the Allies than it is to the Germans.

The main concern of the Hun is to search out our batteries and to discover what movements of troops are taking place behind the Allied lines. Our own flying men have other tasks to perform. The work of photographing the enemy's defensive system involves heavy risks, and it is essential that they should fly at a comparatively low altitude if they are to keep our gunners accurately informed of the effect of the artillery fire.

When all these circumstances are taken into account, it is not surprising that the drain on our flying service has been heavier than was anticipated.

THE NEW GERMAN "FLESH-CREEPER."

ADMIRALTY GIVING US TOO MUCH OF THE "SAFETY-FIRST" POLICY.

BY MAURICE PRENDERGAST.

London, Saturday Night.

CONSIDERABLE interest and no little anxiety has been caused by a statement in the Press that Germany had in service a new type of big 5000-ton "tauchkreuzer," or "diving cruiser." These vessels were said to be heavily armed with six-inch guns, and heavily armoured. It was further stated that Germany was building still bigger boats of 6000 and 8000 tons, armed with eight-inch guns. Such huge submersibles would have a "radius of action embracing the seven seas," and it was suggested that a pair of these diving cruisers destroyed our North Sea convoy.

For purposes of comparison, details must be given of the biggest U boats that have previously appeared at sea. They displace from 800 to 900 tons on the surface, and from 1050 to 1200 tons submerged. The portions of their hulls above water are said to be plated with three-inch armour. The armaments vary. Some boats have one six-inch and a seven-pounder anti-aircraft gun; others have two 4.1-inch guns. A few may have three 3.4-inch guns, or two 3.4 and a 14-pounder anti-aircraft gun.

Ten years' experience has taught me to be very wary of new and wonderful warships suddenly discovered by the Press. For instance, there was the "secret German Dreadnought destroyers" of 1913, which turned out to be simply a couple of prehistoric German gunboats with a new coat of paint. The Italian "flying mine-layer Voragine," the "monster Japanese battle-cruiser Huki," and the American Burger "semi-submersibles" have all convulsed the naval world in their turn, and proved to be myths. Thirty years ago the craze was for Russian "dynamite cruisers," whose compressed-air guns, throwing a ton of dynamite at each shot, were to sink a battleship with each round fired

As regards the existence of German submersible cruisers, the first authentic information was given in these columns on July 8 last. It was announced that Germany had six of these boats under construction, but their displacement was quoted as 2400 tons, and not 5000 tons, as the recent reports state.

Since then we have had reports of great German submersibles encountered in the Atlantic. The most detailed account described an enemy "submarine cruiser," about 400 feet long by thirty-five feet beam, armed with two 6-inch guns. This boat was said to have a speed of twenty knots. Her 6-inch guns outranged and sank a steamer, armed with two guns of 3-inch or 4-inch calibre. The U-boat commander, in conversation with the captain of the sunken vessel, remarked that he had been out at sea for a month, and was going to stay out two months more. His boat must, therefore, have contained an abnormal fuel supply, and, therefore, have an enormous radius of action. Shipping nearing the American coast has been several times warned that very big hostile submersibles had been sighted on the further side of the Atlantic.

The Diving Cruiser.

It may be taken as a fairly well established fact that Germany does possess submersible cruisers in some form or another. What are the advantages in favour of such boats? In the first place, they have a larger fuel capacity and a higher radius of action. They can stay at sea longer, and go further afield, than smaller craft. Their greater size ensures greater comfort for the crew, and the ability to weather heavy storms. Their speed is higher, and they can be armed with heavier guns, more torpedo tubes, and can carry more torpedoes.

On the other hand, the disadvantages are formidable. Their size prevents them from being built in considerable numbers, and the loss of one "diving cruiser" is, therefore all the more serious. They take longer to submerge; if they do not dive properly, their huge bulk creates great momentum, and they dive to great depths before they can be brought under control. It should be understood that a submarine cannot dive at full speed; the diving speed is from five to ten knots, and even then, a submarine may baulk and refuse to get under water, if she is badly handled. Submarines have to be controlled by one man, the commander. The bigger the boat, the more complicated her mechanism is, the more difficult she is to submerge and control. It is said that a submarine of 1000 tons or over is three times as hard to manage as a boat of 800 tons. Under water, these huge boats are most unwieldy, and manœuvre badly. In making turns, their speed drops, and it takes the commander all his time to keep them from getting up to the surface.

The great asset of the German submarines is their simple and reliable Diesel engines. Germany will not readily abandon this form of propulsion. Germany has no experience of designing steam-engines for underwater craft, which require special forms of construction. The early French steam-driven submersibles took half an hour to dive, because their fires had to be damped down and the boilers allowed to cool. If they dived too soon, the hot boilers simply cracked to pieces. The French surmounted this difficulty in some secret manner. If the Germans are going to abandon their excellent Diesel motors and go in for steam machinery for their submarines, without experience; they are laying themselves out for trouble, and almost certain failure.

The six-inch armament of present German submarines looks formidable on paper, but it is an entirely different kind of gun to the six-inch mounted in surface warships. The special submarine model of German six-inch gun is merely a short and simple kind of weapon, throwing a heavy shell over a very small range. Submarines are low in the water, and bad gun platforms, while the visible horizon is very small. Accurate shooting at long ranges is impossible. The Germans, therefore, use a gun with a heavy shell, which will inflict heavy damage at short range, when hits can only be counted on. A surface vessel of 10,000 tons, armed with four-inch long calibre and long range guns, can probably shoot up a wallowing U boat armed with the stumpy kind of six-inch semi-howitzer.

Making Our Flesh Creep.

Germany probably has a few big submersible cruisers of 3000 tons in service, but I doubt if there are any 5000-ton boats at sea. As for the 6000 and 8000 ton "tauchkreuzers," this is simply piling on the agony, in the hope our flesh will creep. The Admiralty, whose information on U boats is wonderfully extensive and accurate, knows nothing whatever about 8000-ton German submarines. The idea that such craft are armed with eight-inch guns is laughed at in official circles. It is pointed out that such a boat would take fifteen minutes to dive, and could easily be torpedoed by a British submarine. They would require 300 to 500 tons of electrical batteries, let alone the thousands of tons required for surface propulsion machinery. They could not manœuvre in shallow waters. The bigger the submarine, the more easy it is to detect under water, and slay with depth charges. From every point of view, the 8000-ton German "diving cruiser" appears to be a myth. Such craft cannot be built at present, and, if built, they would be of little use.

Let me add that those who publish such statements, without producing reliable evidence, or basing their statements on authentic information, are simply trying to create panic, and, therefore, playing Germany's game. It is simply Boloism in another form. Any person with a pot of ink, a pen, and a sheet of paper, can sit down and write—"Germany is reported to be building submersible cruisers of 10,000 tons, armed with 12-inch guns. Such craft can go into the Indian Ocean and create more havoc than thirty Emdens."

This childish amazement at reputed German miracles makes me tired. Germany has not a monopoly of inventive talent. In fact, she is deficient in that power. She copies her Dreadnoughts and battle-cruisers from the British Navy. The light cruisers and destroyers she invented, of her own volition, were shot to bits by British ships of the same types in the early days of war. So Germany now copies the British light cruisers and destroyer designs. Her aeroplanes are palpable duplicates of the French Spad, the British Sopwith, Bristol, and Handley-Page machines. In aeroplane motors we can give Germany points and a licking.

As for giant submarines. In May, 1915, I saw a monster British boat go out of Plymouth Sound, preceded by a Super-Dreadnought. I have seen photos of colossal British submarine cruisers, which have been in service for some time, and proved a great success. Still bigger boats are building, and in great numbers. These boats exist, and are at sea now. Yet people simply gape and cry "wonderful!" when a newspaper report, unsupported by a tittle of authentic evidence, appears, saying that Germany is building huge submersibles. We did the trick the day before yesterday, but we don't make a song about it, or how we got round the problem of providing these boats with big engines.

This undying adulation of mediocre German military material is frankly nauseating. Years ago I was given a tip that has proved to be wonderfully sound ever since. It simply was this—"Nothing German is ever half so good as it's made out to be, for advertising purposes."

Would-Be Inventors Please Note!

From time to time people of an inventive turn of mind submit ideas to me, describing new methods of dealing with the submarine menace. A few of the suggestions are good, some mediocre, and the majority frankly impossible. It is usually evident that the originators of these schemes have talent, but it is misdirected, because they lack information on technical details of the submarine problem.

Some time ago the U.S. Consulting Board published a small pamphlet for inventors, giving a great quantity of useful information, and advising inventors on the schemes of their submarine destruction that offered the best chances of success. Unfortunately our Admiralty did not follow this excellent lead, and copies of the U.S. official pamphlet could not be obtained from America.

A British technical paper, The Engineer, has now reprinted the U.S. Consulting Board's guide for inventors. It contains notes on the construction and working of submarines, methods of destroying U boats, protecting merchant ships, and similar ideas. It frankly points out what schemes are impossible and not worth wasting time and thought over. To those interested in devising ways and means of killing submarines, or preparing antidotes for mechant ships, I strongly recommend the purchase of a copy of the Engineer of October 19 last. There they will find the U.S. Consulting Board's advice to inventors, reprinted in full.

Admiralty Badly Stung.

Comments on the recent convoy raid, as voiced by public opinion, have been both

PRINCESS FLEES FROM MUNICH.

DAUGHTER OF THE LATE KING OF BELGIUM.

WILD CAREER IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

Tired of her captivity in Munich, the Princess Louise has escaped to Budapest. According to the latest Berlin papers, she has just arrived in the Hungarian capital, and, by her own words, she crossed the Bavarian-Austrian frontier on foot. She was strictly guarded in Munich, and the German authorities tried to prevent her leaving the country. Her flight was bound up with many difficulties and a large circle of friends worked for the success of her plans. She stayed for a day in Salzburg, and went on to Budapest via Vienna.

Princess Louise of Belgium is the eldest daughter of the late King Leopold of Belgium, and was married at seventeen to Prince Phillip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. At forty-six he divorced her because she had become infatuated with a young Hungarian nobleman, Geza Mattachich, a lieutenant in the 13th Uhlans. Prince Phillip obtained a divorce after fighting a duel with and wounding the officer who had eloped with his wife.

Mattachich was an adventurer of the worst type. He brought the Princess to his home in Creotia, where he taught her that ready money was necessary for the enjoyment of a nomad's life, and showed her the methods of procuring it. Her financial affairs soon brought her before the Courts of Brussels and Paris.

She was traced by King Leopold and confined in an asylum for the insane, but she escaped and led a wild career in the capitals of Europe, where she piled up enormous debts.

One of the last legal proceedings brought against her was by Dr Inhoffen, a German engineer, who alleged that the Princess and her confidential friend, Count Mattachich, had swindled him out of £200,000.

DISMAL JIMMY.

Dismal Jimmy, I would rather
Miss a meal than meet your kind;
Bad news you delight to gather,
Gloom pervades your heart and mind.
Tales of woe and dire disaster,
Rumours of severe defeat
From your lips fall fast and faster,
When you stop me in the street.

Dismal Jimmy, did you ever
Try to cheer a fellow-man?
What is it that ails your liver?
Why are you an "also ran?"
What is it that makes you ponder
Always on the side that's black?
Take a tip from Tommy yonder,
Cast your jaundiced eye on Jack.

They have trod a harder road
Than you were ever asked to go;
They have borne a heavier load,
And yet their cry is "Cheery-O!"
They are winning, you are whining,
Copy them once in a while.
Try to find the silver lining,
Pack your troubles up and smile.

CHAS. NESS.

NEW GERMAN "FLESH-CREEPER"—Continued.

wrathful and indignant. This angry feeling seems to be causing the Admiralty some apprehension. "My Lords" have not forgotten that all the administrative upheavals of this year commenced with the overthrow of the Balfour-Jackson Board. And the Balfour-Jackson Board had to leave office because of the storm created by the German destroyer raid down the Channel last year.

The loss of H.M. ships Strongbow and Mary Rose, the almost complete destruction of the convoy, and the apparently offensive ease with which the enemy attacked and escaped, have all excited public anger. Demands have arisen that the War Staff shall show a little more energy and foresight, and play the "safety first" policy a little less.

The Germans, of course, had full particulars of the convoy, the strength of the escort, the time of departure, and the arranged course. They timed their stroke to the minute, did their work, and escaped with what looks like offensive immunity. It is conjectured that the raiders came from Heligoland, and had a speed of thirty-four knots. Accordingly they must have been destroyers. Such are not the circumstances.

The enemy ships were three powerful light cruisers of the "New Emden" class, which seem to have come out of the Skager Rak. As for getting away unpunished, they barely escaped annihilation. The enemy ships had a long start, but our new battle-cruisers at once took up the chase. They pounded down the North Sea, and though the raiders put up a speed of 28-30 knots, they only got through by the skin of their teeth. It is said our battle-cruisers were just firing their ranging shots when the three "New Emdens" bolted into a fog bank. Luck, as usual, was on the other side. If fate had only given us ten minutes' more grace our new battle-cruisers would have knocked the three raiders into splinters.

LATEST COMMENTS FROM THE WORLD'S PRESS.

A Coincidence.

This year the fall of the leaf coinc with the rise of the tea-leaf.—Sta

Asquith.

His popularity grows apace, especially bazaars, and, whatever his failings Tweedledum, he has certainly surpassed h self as Tweedledee.—Truth.

Safer.

"Let us gnash our teeth and not say word about peace," says Hindenburg. always is safer to stop talking while gna ing the teeth.—Montreal Star.

Britain's Policy.

Three years ago "The war to end wa was widely regarded as an idealist's phra to-day it represents the settled policy of British Government.—The New Statesm

Free Thinkers but not Fre Men.

There is a sense in which all Germans free-thinkers, and none of them free m In practical politics this has produced res exactly like the separation of the philosop Jekyll from the practical politician Hyde New Witness.

The Sinn Feiner's "Halo."

The Irish people have a passionate ado tion for martyrs. Mr William O'Brien ceived the halo when he lost his breech and the de Valeras and others are only anxious to be enrolled in the company Daily Express.

Italy's Hope.

The weight of the thrust against Gene Cadorna is evidently heavy, but he staunch of heart and deft of hand. He and countered in the Trentino last yea peril which, at first, seemed almost equ menacing.—The Times

Government by Apology.

When Mr Birrell washed his hands justice he did it with a jest. We did like the attitude; it reminded us too m of Pontius Pilate. Mr Duke is a li better; he administers justice with apology.—Morning Post.

Quite Certain.

By the fact that the Germans in E Africa have been pushed back from Mb kuru past Mihambia to Mpingo, after a rible struggle at Ndesca and Mpondaı seems certain that they were mb ktrimmed.--Washington Post.

The Blow Against Italy.

Germany is making the sacrifice she now making on the Julian Alps for no le prize than the secured possession by Empire which she now completely cont of the Adriatic and its greatest naval ports. For the same reason she will aim the control of the Ægean.—Dundee Adv tiser.

Something Left Out.

Even when Germany herself prop peace terms she would be willing to acc she neither proposes them graciously nor dicates her willingness to accept them gr ously. Something was left out of the G man nature that can never be supplied synthetic chemistry.—New York Even Sun.

Critical Moments!

Every student of the war knows that th have been moments when a division or men could have turned the day if t had been thrown into the struggle at advantageous point. On one or two o sions cavalry have been used in th moments of wavering; but the reply cavalry is too easy.—The Nation.

The Old Gang.

At a time when the shameful conseque of their policy are apparent in so m fields of death, they have been persuad or have persuaded themselves, that they fit to take office again. They are filled a sort of yeast of vanity which is al moving upwards and breaking into dan ous, iridescent gas-bubbles.—Outlook.

Cut Down!

Cut down! Cut down auto mileage, save gas, tyres, and lubricants. The A and Navy can use them. Cut down s consumption. France needs sugar. down on wheat bread. Corn is good. Allies need wheat. Cut down beef consu tion, and help the poor here and the ar abroad. Save milk for the children; ad do not need much. Cut down.—New Y World.

A Peep Into The Future.

Whatever the terms of peace, there be no war in Europe for another seventy a hundred years. After that lapse of there will not be a king or an emperor in the world. That in itself will not b guarantee of peace. But our grandchil will look on peace and war with diffe eyes from ours; and how they will look it not even the wisest living can tell.—Sa day Review.

Conciliation and Ireland.

The only kind of conciliation accept to the Irish rebels is a complete yielding all points of government. If you ma law of the most simple and elementary for the maintenance of public order and the protection of the lives and propert decent and law-abiding citizens, you be prepared—in Ireland—to abandon the at a moment's notice in the name of ciliation. If you do not abandon it you a brutal and bloodthirsty tyrant; you provoked the highly reluctant wrath docile and friendly people.—Spectator.

MACKENSEN'S DRIVE AGAINST ITALY.

RMANY'S NEW PEACE MOVE: GREAT FRENCH STRATEGIC TRIUMPH.

By GUY L'ESTRANGE.

(OVER "POST" SPECIAL WIRE).

London, Saturday Night.

have entered on a phase of violent fluctuations in the war. The past has been one of alternating triumph isappointment to the Allies.

French have won a brilliant victory western end of the Chemin des Dames, ich General Petain turns the flank of emy's positions in the Ailette Valley reatens the safety of the great fort of itself.

he north the Allies are slowly creep- rward through the mud in the effort ure the remaining spurs of the Pasdaele Ridge. The village of Passchen still in the hands of the enemy, but anadians are on its outskirts, and we firmly established ourselves in the rn fringe of the Houthulst Forest.

inst all this has to be set the serious which the Italians have sustained on onzo front. It may perhaps be an eration to say that Von Hindenburg ansferred the whole of his Russian to reinforce the Austrians against al Cadorna. But the redoubtable nsen is in charge of this new operaand there can be little doubt that the are endeavouring to repeat against the overwhelming sweep forward enabled them to overrun Serbia and ania.

something more than the mere de- f the Italian Army on the Isonzo that al Von Mackensen is trying to effect. ims at descending into the plains and ing up the Allied concentration by im- a separate peace on Italy.

an ambitious move would have been ible if Russia had stood firm. But, ent that no danger is to be looked for is quarter, and taking advantage of interior lines, the Austro-German in the East have been swung back pendulum to strike against the Italian

at we are now watching is in fact a ate gamble for victory on the part of erman War Lords. In view of the helming forces which will be opposed em in the West next spring, when ca begins to make her influence felt in ar, Germany is in no position to use r reserves to the extent entailed by mbitious coup against Italy.

A Peace Move.

as a peace move Germany considers may serve her ends. From the polioint of view this new drive has a objective. It will bolster up Austria me when that stricken ally stood badly d of some form of encouragement. It end also to aggravate the internal difes in Italy, which have already led to feat of the Italian Minstry.

riking at the middle Isonzo the Austrons have chosen the route which affords ortest cut to the plains. In their first helming rush they swept the Italians he river at a point near Tolmino, and d advantages which rendered inevitable acuation of the Bainsizza plateau.

rding to the latest German official the Austro-German forces, which we ked to believe are "under the persupreme leadership of his apostolic ty King Karl of Austria," followed up arly successes by defeating the Second Army. The enemy claim to have ed 60,000 prisoners, 450 guns, and great ties of war material.

wing for exaggeration in all this, it ifest that a very serious reverse has on our Italian Ally. It is to be assumed General Cadorna was not unprepared blow that has fallen on him. Whether some counter-stroke in preparation oint on which no official information ilable. But General Cadorna has his resourcefulness many times dure war, and those who know his capare not unhopeful that he may succeed t in thwarting the enemy's efforts to ate to the plains.

"France's Day."

French Allies have written a very appendix to their part of the of 1917. For many weeks past the reas been industriously circulated that French had elected to "wait for ica." The policy had, and has, much mmend it. Judging from what M. ve told the French Chamber some ago, the expenditure of human lives ed by General Nivelle in the great ive against the heights of the Aisne n expenditure somewhat in excess of ources of our splendid ally.

the circumstances the obvious course eneral Petain to pursue was to hold on present lines until American reinforcein the spring of 1918 should give him preponderance of numbers requisite for fective offensive against the powerful ons held by the enemy. But it was foreign to the temperament of the rous French nation to stand idly by Sir Douglas Haig was battling singly st the German hosts in the north, and ting on the Flanders front the flower German Armies.

m the news now available it is clear General Petain decided to create a ion against the left or southern flank e German Army in the West. The tions in the Laon sector did not come, uld not come, as a surprise to Von nburg. From the nature of the ground ate artillery preparation was necessary before infantry attacks could be launched. Nevertheless, though the Germans had ample time in which to bring up reinforcements, the French push met with astonishing success.

Though the number of prisoners taken does not constitute the standard by which victories should be judged, there is nevertheless a deep significance about the large captures of men and guns effected by the French in what, for lack of a better name, may be called the battle of Chavignon. What does it mean?

The moral we are entitled to draw is that the enemy has now been pressed so far back on what is known as the Hindenburg line that he is literally holding on to his positions by the skin of his teeth.

During the earlier fighting east of Ypres we heard a great deal about the German policy of holding their front, or crater positions, lightly. They relied on their reserves to win back positions which were lost—reliance which, it may be noted, has been but rarely justified.

This policy could be, and was pursued, so long as the enemy had strong positions on which they were able to fall back. The recent fighting east of Ypres shows that this condition of success no longer obtains.

In the offensive launched by Sir Douglas Haig south of the Houthulst Forest, the British, when they went "over the top," found themselves almost at once up against strong enemy forces. The reason was that the German hold on the remaining spurs of the Passchendaele Ridge had become so slender that the enemy was no longer in a position to yield even a foot of ground without a dire struggle.

Exactly the same position existed on the front attacked by the French in the Laon sector. The fort of Malmaison, which is now in the hands of our French Allies, stands at the angle of the German line where it ceases running from north to south and sweeps round to the east in the direction of the Champagne. The position, as will be shown in a moment was one of great strategical importance

The Brigands' Caves.

The ground on which the fighting took place has been the scene of incessant fighting of the fiercest character for many months past. By the advances effected by the French in May and June our Ally had succeeded in getting a firm footing on the crest of hills separating the Valley of the Aisne from the Valley of the Ailette.

It is along this range of hills that the famous Chemin des Dames runs—the great road about which we have heard so much in connection with the recent fighting on the French front. Before the French offensives were launched earlier in the year the Germans commanded all the ground overlooking the Valley of the Aisne.

Much of this ground was wrested from them early in the year. But though the French succeeded in obtaining control of the heights which gave a view of the Valley of the Aisne, they were not able to secure possession of the ground that gave similar observation over the Valley of the Ailette.

Nevertheless, the Germans made the most desperate efforts to dislodge them from the positions they had won. During the latter end of May no fewer than eleven counter-offensives were launched with this purpose in view. They met with little or no success, but, recognising the enormous tactical value of this terrain, the Crown Prince still went on hammering away, and in the month of June twenty more futile assaults were made on the new French lines.

The ground in this area is honeycombed with caverns. Nature has made the heights guarding the Aisne into a veritable fortress, and what nature has begun science and the engineers had completed. These caves afford splendid cover for troops waiting to attack. One cavern alone on the German side of the Chemin des Dames was capable of accommodating a whole brigade.

The question whether the caverns of the Aisne or the mud in Flanders constitutes the greater obstacle to infantry advance is one on which soldiers, who have had experiences of both, are themselves divided. But though the ground over which the French were attacking was not liable, as in Flanders, to be turned into a morass by even twenty-four hours of heavy rain, the natural difficulties which had to be overcome were so great that the victory of our Allies is one of which they may well be proud.

For hours before the infantry attacks were launched the French guns hammered away remorselessly at the caverns in which the German reserves were hidden away. In one instance shell after shell was observed to fall plump into the entrance of one of these vast underground burrows, whilst by playing continuously on one spot the French gunners were able, in some instances, to break right through the whole thickness of the upper covering of earth and rock which gave protection to the Germans underground.

After this effective artillery preparation the French infantry went forward with wonderful élan. Though it is confirmed that Von Hindenburg has withdrawn troops from the Champagne in order to bolster up his weakening line in Flanders, the German troops opposed to the French in the Laon sector were picked men. But though they put up a stubborn defence they were not able to stop the rush of their foes, and the French have not only confirmed and solidified their possession of all the points of observation overlooking the Aisne, but now hold in their hands valuable points of observation overlooking the Valley of the Ailette and looking across the plain on which the great fort of Laon itself stands.

OUR £500 REWARD.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION COMMUNICATED BY READERS.

"Look out for Boloism in all its shapes and forms; it is the latest and most formidable weapon in the German Armoury. The enemy, beaten on most of the battlefields, is organising with deadly care and ingenuity an offensive behind the lines."

In these words Mr Lloyd George the other day described the national danger to which "The Post Sunday Special" called attention a fortnight ago when it offered £500 Reward for information relating to the operations of German agents in Great Britain. The Reward, which still holds good, is offered for definite information that will lead to the conviction in a Court of Justice of any person or persons acting as paid agents of any enemy Power, and as such engaged in any illegal act or conspiracy in this country against the interests of the Realm.

The response to our invitation has been as instantaneous as it is significant. It is evident that all over the country the public are keenly alert to the dangers of Boloism in its various guises. The result is that already we have received a mass of information which on the face of it calls for the fullest investigation. This investigation is now in active progress, and our correspondents can rely on their information being properly sifted.

It has been conclusively shown that the public can render the authorities most invaluable aid in this matter, and so far we have found responsible officials, both police and military, in cordial approval of our scheme and most anxious to co-operate.

"Look out for Boloism," then, and even in cases of mere suspicion do not hesitate to bring the facts under notice. As already announced in connection with our £500 Reward, all information must be communicated confidentially, in the first instance, to the Editor of "The Post Sunday Special," by whom it will be duly transmitted to the proper authorities. The Editor reserves to himself the right of determining any point arising in connection with the reward, and all information must be communicated on the understanding that his decision will be final.

No Government, Secret Service, or police official is eligible for this Reward.

HUN SHIPOWNERS' ANXIETY.

SHIPS THAT HAVE NO CARGOES.

(Specially Contributed.)

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt publishes the candid letter of a Hamburg merchant. Talking of Germany's plans for improving her merchant marine, he says—"The Chancellor of the Reichstag recently described the bright future of our Merchant Marine. He 'saw our proud merchant ships leaving Hamburg and Bremen, flying their flags on the free seas. He saw them sail into foreign ports and take in coal.' We naturally presume by that description that the Chancellor did not mean empty ships which were forced to buy coal in foreign ports at high prices, but that they were fully-loaded ships—full of German cargo. We are as yet in the dark, however, as to what the cargo of these ships could be, for the present supply of raw material has shrunk so decidedly that a great change will be necessary before we can produce any cargo to load the ships. Our overseas merchants are also in a serious dilemma. They hear a great deal said of the importance of constructing merchant ships, but not a word of the cargoes. Of what use are the ships on the seas unless the German merchants can furnish the necessary material for filling the holds?"

The German Soldiers' Christmas Parcel.

The Vorwarts says—"To-day we begin our fourth collection for Christmas boxes for troops at the front. We do not wish the men to believe that we have forgotten them in this fourth winter of war. As in former years, we are sending individual parcels, which will cost six marks each. The contents will be a choice of one case with five cigars, or twenty cigarettes, or one packet of tobacco, one book; half a bottle of red wine, or a pipe, a pocket knife, hair brush, or any such article; one copying ink pencil, ten sheets of notepaper, and ten envelopes, ten field postcards, a pocket shaving mirror, and three Christmas candles, playing cards, games, boot soles, or mouth organ.

"Every donor of six marks is entitled to add his name and address on a postcard, by which the recipient can return him thanks for the Christmas gifts."

The Naval Rebellion.

A woman has been behind the naval rebellion in Germany. Latest reports in the German papers show that Frau Louisa Zietz has been arrested as an accomplice of the three Socialist members of the Reichstag, Haase, Vogtherr, and Dittmann. The German press does not throw any light upon the identity of this woman, but proceeds to say that a sentence against her would greatly help the Government's position, while for her to be declared innocent would mean a political defeat.

BRITAIN'S REBUKE TO HOLLAND.

WEAK-KNEED POLICY OF DUTCH GOVERNMENT PROLONGING THE WAR.

By JOHN C. VAN DER VEER,

London Editor of the Amsterdam Telegraaf.

(EXCLUSIVELY CONTRIBUTED TO "THE POST SUNDAY SPECIAL.")

HOLLAND is in a very difficult position. So am I, as a Dutchman, technically a neutral. One hears it often said that this war placed our little country "between the Devil and the deep sea." Needless to say, on what side of Holland "the devil" is.

But has Britain ever hinted, not to say threatened, to drive her into "the deep sea?" When I hear that said my blood boils. For nothing is more repulsive to me than injustice. This feeling is the very cause of my difficult position. I am placed between loyalty to my own country and to the cause of the Allies, which I consider in every respect just and right. When anything is done in Holland whereby the Allied cause is harmed or prejudiced, I cannot possibly plead her defence against the Allies. I have never adhered to the doctrine, "My country right or wrong." I want to see my country doing right, not wrong.

I have settled the matter with my own conscience. My stand has been taken on the side of the Allies, realising that their cause is also Holland's cause, and that their liberation from the German nightmare will also be her liberation. Therefore, I cannot remain silent when our own Government is, however unwittingly, harming the cause of the Allies, and lengthening their struggle against German despotism. I shall always draw a distinction between our people and our Government, although it is true enough that a people deserves the Government which continues to rule them. But the Dutch people have from the beginning of the war been, and remain to-day, overwhelmingly in sympathy with the Allies. Therefore, whatever is done in Holland in prejudicing their cause cannot have the sympathy of the bulk of our people.

For our Government I will say this. With the exception of one or two Dutch Ministers, the Dutch Cabinet of nine members is noways pro-German. There are also some among them who in their heart sympathise with the Allied cause, and realise the importance of its triumph for Holland's own future security.

But Germany is a bad, a very bad, neighbour, a veritable bully for her little neighbours, who lack the necessary courage and determination to resist her bullying tactics.

The Dispute with Britain.

Only recently the British public learned the fact that for long huge quantities of sand and gravel had been passing from Germany along Dutch waterways to Belgium, where the Germans had been building concrete defences behind their line. That matter occupied for nearly two years the attention of the Belgian, French, and British Governments, and was recently brought to a head when the British Government used their right to restrict the use of British cables for Dutch commercial telegrams until that transit was stopped.

This fell like a bomb on the Dutch public, who never knew the acuteness of that dispute, nor the enormous quantities of sand and gravel that had passed during the last two years in German barges through Holland to Belgium. But in October, 1915, Dutch officials at Lobith drew attention to that transit, with the remark that it might sooner or later cause trouble between Holland and the Allies. Moreover, our correspondent on the frontier has since the beginning of this year frequently reported that the German steamer Magdelena Fisher went regularly with a load of sand and gravel up and down the Scheldt between Antwerp and Zeebrugge, conducted by Dutch naval men through Dutch territory. At Zeebrugge the Germans compelled Belgians to unload that ship, and send the sand and gravel further on along the coast and up to the German line in Flanders, for erecting defensive works against even the Belgian army.

The Germans assert that the material sent through Dutch territory to Belgium is there solely used for pacific purposes, to keep the Belgian roads, &c., in good condition. This assertion the Dutch Government believe, although they know that this war proved how valueless Germany's word is. In the summer of last year our Government sent some Dutch engineering officers to Belgium, in order to investigate there the employment of the sand and gravel sent through Holland. They reported that it was solely used for the upkeep and renewal of roads and other peaceful works. I have good reason to believe that these Dutch officers were not allowed to see what kind of sand and gravel was used by the Germans to fortify their front in Flanders. The colour of that material might have betrayed it.

French Expert's Discovery.

Our Government sent the Dutch officers' report to the British Government, who submitted it to the Belgian and French Governments. By order of the latter a French expert, the Director-General of Public Works in France, examined the report and the amount of sand and gravel necessary for the upkeep of all possible roads in Belgium. His report was in the beginning of this year submitted to the Dutch Government.

In it he calculated that, at the utmost, Belgium required annually not more than 1,345,000 tons of sand and gravel for peaceful public purposes. But in peace time the Belgian quarries produced themselves over 5,000,000 tons per annum. With compulsory labour in Belgium the Germans work those quarries to the fullest possible extent, although contending that they get not more than one-third of the normal quantity from them. Even on that basis the Belgian quarries produce annually 1,770,000 tons sand and gravel, more than the French expert found necessary for the upkeep of all roads in Belgium. The Dutch experts estimated the required quantity at 1,600,000 tons.

The British Government did not quarrel about the difference. But whilst the Germans get from the Belgian pits more than sufficient sand and gravel for the upkeep of all Belgian roads, the French expert found that during two years, up to August 31, 1916, not less than 3,200,000 tons sand and gravel was sent through Holland to Belgium.

The fact is undeniable that much more sand and gravel passed this year already through Holland to Belgium than is required there for peaceful works. Equally undeniable is the fact that the upkeep of roads and railways in Belgium serves Germany's military purposes, and it is well known the Belgians are extremely limited to travel by their own railways. It matters, however, very little whether all the sand and gravel that passed and is still passing through Holland is solely used in Belgium for the upkeep of roads. That enables the Germans anyhow to use all the material from Belgian pits for their fortifications behind the front. And now I am thinking of the British soldiers, fighting in the mud of Flanders, and mown down by German machine guns from inside "pill-boxes," erected with material which the Dutch transit enabled the Germans to devote entirely to that purpose. That thought pains and worries me considerably. For, after all, the British soldiers are fighting in the mud of Flanders also for the future security of Holland. And what is her thanks for it?

A Criminal Business.

To help in any way a country like Germany, fighting for a glaringly unjust cause, and that in the most barbarous manner, is, in my opinion, a very serious matter, not short of criminal.

Britain and her Allies have never adopted, nor dreamt of repressive measures against neutrals, who enabled Germany to carry on her wicked struggle. Those neutrals received from Britain every possible consideration, in spite of the fact that the prolongation of this war is largely due to them. They may say that America, while still neutral, rendered much aid to the Allies. But there is all the difference in the world between helping a murderous burglar, and the policeman who caught him, and tries to deliver him up to justice. From Germany all neutrals would have received short shift, had her supremacy prevailed on land and sea. Holland would have shared the fate of Belgium. No neutral nation around Germany would have been safe from her aggression. By what moral right then do neutrals make the struggle of the Allies more severe, with untold sacrifices, by supplying Germany with goods she needs for the continuation of her war?

The British restriction of cable facilities is undoubtedly a severe blow for Dutch commerce, and cuts off all communication with Dutch colonies. But for two years the British Government has vainly tried to get the transit of sand and gravel to Belgium stopped. And whatever Dutch commerce may suffer, of infinitely greater account is the loss of British lives through the concrete German defences built of such material. Neutrals suffer only in some material aspects from the war, although their war profiteering compensated that loss largely. They kept their manhood intact. Britain, like France and Belgium, sacrificed her best, her most vigorous manhood on the field of battle for the freedom of all nations. Does that deserve no consideration?

The American Government said last week in regard to the embargo on neutrals:—"We are in no way inspired by a desire to interfere with their normal life, but, in return for our services, we must request some guarantee that the supplies furnished will not be used against us to prolong the war and to kill our sons." That is the way to talk to neutrals.

I may be hauled over the coals for this saying. So be it. Whatever some neutrals may think, or wish, Germany will be beaten, beaten to a frazzle by the destruction of her evil military power. Neutrals can in the near future expect little from her. They will have to rely, for their trade largely, and for their raw material entirely, on the European Allies and America. And can it be expected that they will, after the war, favour those neutrals who during the war favoured Germany?

JOHNSTONE AND RENTON MILITARY MEDALLISTS.

CORPL. HUNTER. Driver M'LAFFERTY.

Corporal J. Hunter is one of the Lewis Gun Section of the Scottish Rifles, and it was with an advance party of this unit he gained the coveted medal. In civil life he was an engineer. His parents reside at 36 M'Dowall Street, Johnstone.

Driver John M'Lafferty, Royal Field Artillery, hails from Dumbarton, is twenty years of age, and joined the colours over three years ago. He is a grocer to trade, and was employed with the Newton Branch of the Dumbarton Co-Operative Society. His father and mother stay at 18 Hall Street, Renton.

Look Out for Opening Chapters of Andrew Soutar's Great New Story Next Week.

The Girl From New York

A Tale of the Secret Service

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

CHAPTER XXXV—(Continued).

THERE was a general diversion of the conversation, but the sense of uneasiness remained. Pamela and Mrs Hastings, at the conclusion of the little banquet, acting upon a hint from their host, made their way to one of the small drawing-rooms for their coffee.

Left alone, the three men drew their chairs closer together. Joyce's fine face seemed somehow to have become a little harder and more unsympathetic. He sipped the water, which was his only beverage, and pushed away the cigars in which he generally indulged.

"Mr Hastings," he pronounced, "I have given the subject of supporting your nomination my deepest consideration. I was at one time, I must confess, favourably disposed towards the idea. I have changed my mind. I have decided to give my support to the present Administration."

Fischer's face was dark with anger. He even allowed an expletive to escape his lips. Hastings, however, remained master of himself.

"I will not conceal from you, Mr Joyce," he confessed "that I am exceedingly disappointed. You have fully considered everything, I presume—our pledge, for instance, to nominate you as my successor?"

"I have considered everything," Joyce replied. "The drawback in my mind, to be frank with you, is that I doubt whether you would receive sufficient support throughout the country. It is my idea," he went on, "although I may be wrong, of course, that the support of the German-Americans, who, you must allow me to maintain, are an exceedingly unneutral part of America, will place you in an unpopular position. Should you succeed in getting yourself elected, which I very much doubt, you will be an unpopular President. I would rather wait my time."

"You have changed your views," Fischer muttered.

"To be perfectly frank with you, I have," Joyce acknowledged. "These outrages throughout the States are, to my mind, blatant and criminal. Directly or indirectly, the German-American public is responsible for them—directly, by inflammatory speeches, reckless journalism, and point-blank laudation of illegal acts; directly—well, here I can speak only from my own suspicions, so I will remain silent. But my mind is made up. A man in this country, as you know," he added, "need make only one mistake and his political future is blasted. I am not inclined to risk making that one mistake."

Hastings sighed. He was making a brave effort to conceal a great disappointment.

"One cannot argue with you, Mr Joyce," he regretted. "You have come to a certain conclusion, and my words are not likely to alter it. There is no one I would so dearly have loved to number amongst my supporters, but I see that it is a privilege for which I may not hope. . . . We will, if you are ready, Fischer, join the ladies."

They rose from the table a few minutes later. Fischer, who had been eagerly watching his opportunity, drew Senator Joyce on one side for a moment as they passed down the crowded corridor.

"Mr Joyce," he said, "I have heard your decision to-night with deeper regret than I can express, yet more than ever has it brought home one truth to me. Our position towards you was a wrong one. We offered you a reversion when we should have offered you the thing itself."

Senator Joyce swung around.

"Say, Mr Fischer, what are you getting at?" he asked bluntly.

"I mean that it is Hastings and I who should have been your supporters, and you who should have been our candidate," Fischer suggested boldly. "What about it? It isn't too late."

"Nothing doing, sir," was the firm reply. "Theodore Hastings may not be exactly my type of man, but I am not out to see him cornered like that, and, besides, to tell you the honest truth, Mr Fischer," he added, pausing at the door, "when I stand for the Presidency. I want to do so not on the nomination of you or your friends, or any underground schemers. I want the support of the real American citizen. I want to be free from all outside ties and obligations. I want to stand for America, and America only. I not only want to be President, you see, but I want to be chosen President of the right sort of people. . . . I am going to ask you to excuse me to the ladies and our host, Mr Fischer," he concluded, holding out his hand. "I had a note asking me to visit the Chief Attorney, which I only received on my way here. I have an idea that it is about this Roughton business."

Fischer returned to the others alone. Hastings was clearly disturbed at his guest's departure. His friend and supporter, however, affected to treat it lightly.

"Joyce is like all these lawyers," he declared. "He is simply waiting to see which way the wind blows. I have come across them many times. They like to wait till parties are evenly balanced, till their support makes all the difference, and clinch their bargain then."

"I should have said," Pamela remarked, "that Mr Joyce was a man above that sort of thing."

"Every man has his price and his weak spot," her uncle observed didactically. "Joyce's price is the Presidency. His weak spot is popular adulation. I agree with Fischer. He will probably join us later. . . ."

Mr Hasting was summoned to the telephone a moment or two later. Mrs Hastings sat down to write a note, and Pamela moved her place over to Fischer's side. His face brightened at her spontaneous movement. She shook her head, however, at the little compliment with which he welcomed her.

"This afternoon," she said softly, "I met Mr Lutchester."

"Is he back in New York?" Fischer asked, frowning.

Pamela nodded.

"He told me something which I feel inclined to tell you," she continued, glancing into her companion's haggard face with a gleam of sympathy in her eyes. "You'll probably see it in the newspapers to-morrow morning. Governor Roughton's resignation was compulsory. He is under arrest."

"For negligence?"

"For participation," was the grave reply. "Mr Lutchester has been down to—the city where those things took place. He only got back late this afternoon."

"Lutchester again!" Fischer muttered.

"You see, it's rather in his line," Pamela reminded him. "He is over here to superintend the production of munitions from the factories which are working for the British Government."

"He is over here as a sort of general mischief-maker!" Fischer exclaimed fiercely. "Do I understand that he has been down in Winnisimmet?"

Pamela nodded.

"He went down with one of the heads of the New York police."

She turned away, but Fischer caught at her wrist.

"You know more than this!" he cried hoarsely.

The agony in the man's face and tone touched her. After all, he was fighting for the great things. There was nothing mean about Fischer, nothing selfish about his lying and his crimes.

"I have told you all that I can," she whispered, "but if you hurried you could catch the 'New York' to-night—and I think I should advise you to go."

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Fischer, on leaving his unsuccessful dinner party, drove direct to the residence of Mr Max H. Bookam, in Fifth Avenue. The butler who admitted him looked a little blank at his inquiry.

"Mr Bookam was expected home yesterday, sir," he announced. "He has not arrived, however."

"Has there been any telegram from him? any news as to the cause of his non-return?" Fischer persisted.

"I believe that Mr Kaye, his secretary, has some information, sir," the man admitted. "Perhaps you would like to see him."

Fischer did not hesitate, and was conducted at once to the study in which Mr Bookam was wont to indulge in various nefarious Stock Exchange adventures. The room was occupied on this occasion by a dejected-looking young man, with pasty face and gold spectacles. The apartment, as Fischer was quick to notice, showed signs of a strange disorder.

"Where's Mr Bookam?" he asked quickly.

The young man walked to the door, shook it to be sure that it was closed, and came back again. His tone was ominous, almost dramatic.

"In the State goal at Winnisimmet, sir," he announced.

"What for?" Fischer demanded, breathing a little thickly.

"I have no certain information," the secretary replied, with a non-commital air. "All I know is that I had a long-distance telephone to burn certain documents, but before I could do so the room and the house were searched by New York detectives, whose warrant it was useless to resist."

"But what's the charge against Mr Bookam?"

"It's something to do with the disasters in Winnisimmet," the young man confided. "The Governor of the State, who is Mr Bookam's cousin, is in the same trouble. . . . . Better sit down for a moment, sir. You're looking white."

"What papers did the police take away with them?" he asked.

"There wasn't very much for them," the secretary replied. "There was a list of the names of the proposed organisation which, owing to your very wise intervention, was never formed. There was a list of factories throughout the United States in which munitions are being made, with a black mark against those holding the most important contracts. And there was a letter from Governor Roughton."

"Mr Bookam hasn't drawn any cheques lately for large amounts?" Fischer inquired eagerly.

"There are three in his private chequebook, sir, the counterfoils of which are not filled in," was the somewhat dreary admission.

Fischer groaned as he received the news.

"Have you any idea about those cheques?" he demanded.

"I am afraid," the other acknowledged, "that Mr Bookam was not very discreet. I reminded him of your advice — that the money should be passed through Sullivan—but he didn't seem to think it worth while."

"Look here, let me know the worst at once," Fischer insisted. "Do you believe that any one of those cheques was made payable to any of the men who are under arrest in Winnisimmet?"

"I am afraid," the secretary declared sadly, "that the proceeds of one were found on the person of Ed. Swindles, intact."

Fischer took his leave and reached his hotel a little before midnight. Already he had begun to look over his shoulder in the street. He found his rooms empty with a sense of relief, marred by one little disappointment. Nikasti was to have been there to bid him farewell—Nikasti on his way back to Japan. He ascertained from the office of the hotel that there had been no telephone message or caller. Then he turned to his correspondence, some presentiment already clutching at his strained nerves. There was a letter in a large envelope, near the bottom of the pile, addressed to him in Nikasti's fine handwriting. He tore open the envelope, and slow horror seized him as he realised its contents. A large photograph unrolled itself before his eyes. The first few words brought confusion and horror to his senses. His brain reeled. This was defeat, indeed! It was a photograph of that other autograph letter. The one which he had given to Nikasti to carry to Japan lay—gross sacrilege!—about him in small pieces. There was no other line, no message, nothing but this damning proof of his duplicity. . . . .

A kind of mental torture seized him. He fought like a caged man for some way out. Every sort of explanation occurred to him only to be rejected, every sort of subterfuge, only to be cast aside with a kind of ghastly contempt. He felt suddenly stripped bare. His tongue could serve him no more. He snatched at the telephone receiver and rang up the number for which he searched eagerly through the book.

"Is that the dock office of the American Steamship Company?" he asked.

"Yes."

"What time will the New York sail?"

"In three-quarters of an hour. Who's speaking?"

"Mr Oscar Fischer. Keep anything you have for me."

He threw down the receiver for fear of a refusal, packed a few things feverishly in a dressing-bag, dashed the rest of his correspondence into his pocket, and with the bag in one hand and an overcoat over the other arm he hastened out into the street. He was obliged at first to board a street car. Afterwards he found a taxi-cab, and drove under the great wooden shed as the last siren was blowing. He hurried up the gangway, a grim, remorseful figure, a sense of defeat gnawing at his heart, a bitter, haunting fear still with him even when, with a shriek of the tugs, the great steamer swung into the river. He was leaving for ever the work to which he had given so much of his life, leaving it a fugitive and dishonoured. The blaze of lights, the screaming of the great ferry-boats, all the triumphant, brazen noises of the mighty city, sounded like a requiem to him as in the darkest part of the promenade deck he leaned over the railing and nursed his agony, the supreme agony of an ambitious man—failure.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"What has become," Mrs Theodore Hasting asked her niece one afternoon about a month later, "of your delightful friend, Mr Lutchester?"

Pamela laid down her book and looked across at her aunt with wide open eyes.

"Why, I thought you didn't like him, aunt?"

"I cannot remember saying so, my dear," Mrs Hastings replied. "I had nothing against the man himself. It was simply his attitude with regard to some of your uncle's plans of which we disapproved."

Pamela nodded. They were seated on the piazza of the Hastings' country house at Manchester.

"I see! . . . And uncle's plans," she went on reflectively, "have become a little changed, haven't they?"

Mrs Hastings coughed.

"There is no doubt," she admitted, "that your uncle Theodore was inveigled into supporting, to a certain extent, a party whose leaders have shown themselves utterly irresponsible. The moment these horrible things began to come out, however, your uncle finally cut himself loose from them."

"Very wise of him," Pamela murmured.

"Who could have believed," Mrs Hastings demanded, "that men like Oscar Fischer, Max Bookam, and a dozen other well-known and prominent millionaires, would have stooped to encourage the destruction of American property and lives, simply through blind devotion to the country of their birth? I could understand," she went on—"both your uncle and I perfectly understood that their sympathies were German rather than British—but we shared a common belief that, notwithstanding this, they were Americans first and foremost. It was in this belief that your uncle was led into temporary association with them."

"Bad luck," Pamela sighed. "I am afraid it hasn't done Uncle Theodore any good."

Mrs Hastings went on with her knitting for a moment.

"My child," she said, "it has probably imperilled, if it has not completely ruined, one of the great hopes which your uncle and I have sometimes entertained. We are both of us, however, quite philosophical about it. Even at this moment I am convinced that if these men had acted with discretion, and been content to wield political influence rather than to have resorted to such fanatical means, they would have represented a great power at the next election. As things are, I admit that their cause is lost for the time. I believe that your uncle is contemplating an early visit to Britain. He is of the opinoin that perhaps he has misunderstood the Allied point of view, and he is going to study matters at first hand."

Pamela nodded.

"I think he is very wise, aunt," she declared. "I quite expect that he will come back a warm advocate of the Allies. No one would have a ghost of a chance who went to the country here on the other ticket."

"I believe that is your uncle's point of view," Mrs Hastings assented. . . . . "Why don't you ask Mr Lutchester down for a couple of days?"

"If you mean it, I certainly will," Pamela agreed.

"I'll write and invite him down at once," she suggested.

"Your uncle will be delighted," Mrs Hastings purred. . . .

Lutchester received his invitation in New York, and arrived in Manchester three days later. Pamela met him at the station with a couple of boatmen by her side.

"If you wouldn't mind sailing home?" she proposed. "The house is practically on an island, and the tide is wrong for the waterway. These men will take your luggage."

They walked down to the little dock together. Pamela talked all the time, but Lutchester was curiously tongue-tied.

"You'll find Uncle Theodore, and aunt, too, most amusing," she confided. "It is perfectly obvious that there is nothing uncle regrets so much as his temporary linking up with Fischer and his friends; in fact, he is going to Europe almost at once—I am convinced for no other reason than to give him an excuse, upon his return, for blossoming out as a fervent supporter of the Allies."

"Are you going too?" Lutchester inquired.

"Shall I? Well, I am not really sure," she declared, as they reached the little wooden dock. "I suppose I shall, especially if I can find something to do. I may even turn nurse."

"You will be able to find plenty to do," he assured her. "If nothing else turns up, you can help me."

They stepped on to the yacht. Pamela, a radiant vision in white, with white flannel skirt, white jersey and Tam-o'-Shanter, took the helm, and was busy for a few moments getting clear. Afterwards she leaned back amongst the cushions, with Lutchester by her side.

"In the agitation of missing that buoy," he reminded her, "you forgot to answer my last suggestion."

"Is there any way in which I can help you?" she asked.

"You can help me in the greatest of all ways," he replied promptly. "You can give me just that help which only the woman who cares can give to the man who cares for her, and if that isn't exciting enough," he went on, after a moment's pause, "well, I dare say I can find you some work in the censor's department."

"Isn't censoring a little dull?" she murmured.

This story will be concluded next week, when you will be able to read the opening instalment of a fascinating new story specially written for "The Post Sunday Special" by Andrew Soutar, the world-famous novelist.

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And words would fail, however fain,
To speak the thanks I feel this day.
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If any suffer in their spine
And feel Lumbago in their back,
Their case can be no worse than mine,
For I was often on the rack.
But happy day I did procure
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Though oft unfit to sit or move,
I can display a living truth;
My pains are gone and I can prove
That I have quite renewed my youth,
And this I may the world assure
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PERSONALITIES IN THE LIMELIGHT AND GOSSIP OF THE HOUR

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n Volunteer.

oto by Lafayette.

Provost James D. Haggart, Aberfeldy, who has just been gazetted captain of the 2d Battalion Perthshire Volunteers has done a vast amount in connection with the various patriotic schemes in Perthshire.

ters' Stipends.

l Guthrie says Highland ministers are underpaid, but deprecates the idea of them a war bonus. He says the um stipend should be fixed at £250, re which most of them at present see in elusive dreams.

IT Will Soon be Here!

r officials of the Grangemouth Town il are to get a Christmas present this Unlike the rest of the town's em- s, they have not asked for a rise since ar started. They will each get £25.

the Poacher.

hank goodness, poachers are not y so numerous as they used to be!" said a head-gamekeeper with whom I yesterday. If there is a lull in illicit I suppose it is due to the fact that ajority of its most active and capable es are now after a different kind of

o'-the-Wisp.

appearance of this curious phenome- is being persistently reported from a n locality not many miles from Glas- Some naturalists believe that it is ng more or less than a flitting barn with its breast made luminous by con- with the decomposing animal food with its hole is often littered

rning Question.

e people must be making a good out of coals just now. In Glasgow ther day I saw three lorries all bear- ifferent prices, from 1s 6d to 1s 10d wt. When you try to ascertain the of the variation the retail dealer s the wholesale merchant, and he in puts the onus on the colliery owner. a game! And yet we have a Coal oller.

lmost Forgotten Sport.

wking is still said to be occasionally ised in the Scottish Highlands. Per- the best single day's bag on record that made in Perthshire by the Maha- Dhuleep Singh, and amounted to 30 The training of hawks demands ex- nce and an infinity of patience, but ask is not nearly so difficult as the un- ted would be ready to imagine.

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new treatment consists of a never-failing ted plaster, which draws the uric acid from the through cretory pores e soles and a cure in ortest possible Any sufferer be sent a treatment mply by sending the coupon below.
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On These Cold Nights.

A soldier, writing home this week, referring to the cold snap, naively adds:—"There are no hot-water bottles in the front line dugouts, so we just wrap a couple of sandbags over our lower limbs."

Glasgow Man's Dramatic Meeting.

Heard of a Glasgow man's dramatic meeting with his brother in France. One of the brothers is in an English regiment, and the other week, for the first time for many a long day, he heard the music of the pipes. Running to the road, he was in time to see the approach of a Scots battalion, and the first man he saw was his brother, whom he had not met for over two years.

Marriages by Proxy.

It is perhaps as well that marriages by proxy cannot take place under the laws of our realms. In Germany, however, they are permitted to soldiers on active service, among whom they seem to be very popular. It is not likely that these weddings would ever find much favour among the girls of this country, even although the ceremonies were not legally banned.

Bravo, Girls!

Several well-to-do girls in Glasgow have inaugurated a laudable scheme. They give a number of our wounded men an afternoon out each week. The Tommies are conveyed to and from the place of entertainment in taxicabs, and before returning to hospital are entertained to tea.

In Search of Sugar.

Sir J. White Todd, who is in the States to get sugar for the British Government, is a prominent Perthshire Baronet whose picturesque Scottish seat, Morenish Lodge, Killin, has been visited by not a few distinguished Americans. A retired merchant banker, he has travelled extensively, and at one time was closely associated with railway administration in the Argentine.

"Rest" For Every Stroke.

The visit of Wee Georgie Wood to Edinburgh reminds me that some years ago I happened to be staying at the same hotel in Dundee as this precocious young artiste. He was a very tiny mite in those days, and I was amused to find him playing billiards. He required the rest for practically every stroke, and played quite a good game, too.

Glasgow Coliseum's Soldier Manager.

Mr L. J. Baxter, the new manager at the Coliseum Theatre, Glasgow, is an invalided officer who fought in Flanders with the Scottish Rifles during the critical days of 1914. A South African by birth, he started life as a journalist with the Johannesburg Star, and afterwards became one of the managers of the African Theatres Trust Tour. For several months he acted as assistant manager at the Empire in Sauchiehall Street.

A Doughty Shipbuilder.

Sir Alfred Yarrow, who has been giving some reminiscences to a London contemporary, is, of course, the great Clyde shipbuilder, the inventor of the Yarrow boiler, and a specialist in the construction of destroyers. Five years over the allotted span, he is still remarkably alert. His shipyard at Scotstoun has turned out some wonderful work. Although Sir Alfred has a warm side to Surrey, he built a fine house at Strathblane, and enhanced the social life of the upland village with a commodious working men's club.

The Lord Provostship of Glasgow.

There is a keen run for the Lord Provostship of Glasgow. The appointment falls to be made early in November.

Returned to Town.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh has returned to his residence in Cadogan Square, London, from Kennet, Alloa, Clackmannan.

Salmon Fishing For Crofters.

The Marquis of Breadalbane does not stop making gifts of game and venison to the crofters and cottagers on his huge estates. He now offers them free fishing in the lower reaches of the Orchy. This is a splendid salmon and trout river, and many wealthy anglers will envy his Lordship's humble tenants in the rights and privileges they are about to enjoy.

Where Lord Kitchener Learned His Golf.

On the visitors' list at North Berwick Golf Club are included the names of a number of nobilities, such as the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Earl of Wemyss, the Countess of Lanesborough, Mrs J. J. Astor, and Sir Starr Jameson (so popular at one time as "Dr Jim"), who paid a flying visit to North Berwick for a brief golfing holiday. It might be mentioned, by the way, that it was while on a visit here not long before the war that the late Lord Kitchener learned to "wield the club," getting some tuition from the late George Sayers.

Promoted to Major.

Congratulations to Captain D. A. Maxwell, R.F.A., who has just been gazetted major (permanent). Major Maxwell, who in civil life is well known in insurance circles in Dundee and Glasgow, took part in the Gallipoli campaign, going out with his battery in command of the ammunition column. He was severely wounded in one of the big fights and invalided home, since when he has been on home service. At present he is attached to the Intelligence Staff, a branch of the service for which he has shown particular aptitude. In the pre-war days Major D. A. Maxwell was keen on games of all sorts, taking a special interest in Rugby football, and acting at one time as secretary to the Midland League. It is only a few weeks ago since his brother, C. H. Maxwell, Black Watch, became within a week a major and a J.P. for the county of Fife.

Not Fair, Surely!

I met a very indignant Royal Engineer the other day. He says he is fed up with all the talk of the "English" Army over there. The French people know no better, and the Belgians believe the "English" army to be their saviours. But, to crown all, he showed me an address tag torn from a waggon bound for the headquarters of a "Scottish" regiment which bore the title in big type, "L'Armee Anglaise." Everything, he declares, is labelled out there "L'Armee Anglaise," and no wonder the people are full of the "English" Army when officialdom not only recognises it, but—according to their printed matter—seek to encourage it. But the Scots have a glorious record for all that.

Mrs Munro of Bannockburn.

Photo by Lafayette.

There is hardly a war agency in Stirlingshire that has not had the support of Mrs Munro, Auchenbowie, Bannockburn, who has taken much interest in the dependents of our soldiers and sailors. At present she is one of the vice-presidents of the Stirlingshire Red Cross Association.

Scotsmen as Big Gun Marksmen.

Scotsmen, according to an officer in high command, have the reputation of being the most accurate artillery marksmen. This is put down to the methodical characteristics of the race, and was first fully demonstrated in the gunnery schools. It is the same in the navy, and it not infrequently happens that Highland fishermen after a certain amount of training prove steadier than most experts.

A Long Trek.

The Highland shepherd thinks nothing of a forty-mile walk. Seven hailing from Lochaber found themselves the other day away up at Newtonmore without any kind of conveyance to take them home. Setting out on foot at 3 p.m., they reached Fort-William the following morning after covering forty-seven tiresome miles. The oldest member of the party was over fifty, and the youngest under fifteen!

To Help the Boys Now and After.

"The Comrades of the Great War" Society, of which Lord Derby is sponsor, has taken root in Scotland. Its object is to look after the interests of those who are fighting, and its activities will probably be greater even after the war than at present. Among those who are taking a leading part in the movement are Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart, Bart, of Ardgowan, Lord Inverclyde, and Captain Balfour, Berwickshire.

Came All the Way from Chili.

Captain Harold Addison Sinclair, of the Gordon Highlanders, who received his Military Cross at Beaumont Hamel, and who has now had a bar added to it for excellent work on the Passchendaele Ridge, is a son of the late Provost Sinclair, Old Aberdeen. He hurried home from Chili at the outbreak of the war, leaving the managership of important nitrate works there, to obtain a commission in the Gordons, with whom he has done so well.

Louis Bradfield's Son.

It may interest the many admirers of Louis Bradfield, who has been described by the flappers as the most kissable—certainly the most kissed—gentleman on the stage, to know that he has a son who yields to none in admiration of the volatile "L. B." This lad had been worrying his dad regarding the working of the submarines these days.

A Peculiar Interruption.

Louis undertook to teach him something of the origin of these underwater boats. He began with Jules Verne's "Ten Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," and proposed reading a lesson on the subject. The opening chapter he read. "The year 18—— was signalised by a remarkable incident, a mysterious and inexplicable phenomenon, which doubtless no one has yet forgotten ——" "Right, oh! dad," chipped in the youthful Bradfield. "I know that was the year you were born." And now "Braddie" is not sure what his son meant.

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GLASGOW.
6.55—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.
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FRED KITCHEN
HIMSELF,
And his Own Company, in another Scream in 3 Bursts—"WHAT'S HE DOING?"
Macdonald & Payne. Gus Garrick. Albert Le Fre.
WILL VAN ALLEN.
Box Office, 10.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. 'Phone—Manager, 250 South; Booking, 1501 Central.

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6.45—TWICE NIGHTLY—9.0.
ALBERT DE COURVILLE'S
Actual Hippodrome Production.
"FLYING COLOURS!"
Cast includes DOROTHY WARD and SHAUN GLENVILLE, &c., &c.
A Beauty Chorus of Sixty.
MATINEE, TUESDAY, 2.30.
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TWO WEEKS ONLY and TWO MATINEES.
MONDAY, 29th Oct., 1917, at 7.15.
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THIS WEEK—
GEORGE GROSSMITH and EDWARD LAURILLARD, in Conjuction with FRANK CURZON, Present
WEEDON GROSSMITH
IN
"THE MISLEADING LADY."

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LA SCALA,
'PHONE 384. 30 MURRAYGATE, DUNDEE.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY,
October 29th, 30th, 31st.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS and JEWEL CARMEN
IN
"FLIRTING WITH FATE."
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY,
November 1st, 2d, 3d.
LILIAN WALKER
IN
"KITTY M'KAY."

SHAND'S PICTURE HOUSE, SHEPHERD'S LOAN, DUNDEE.
MON., TUES., and WED.
"THE TREASURE OF HEAVEN"
From the Novel by Marie Corelli.
Also, THE BAIRNSFATHER CARTOON, and 6th EPISODE of "THE SCARLET RUNNER."
THURS., FRI., and SAT.
FLORENCE TURNER in
"GRIM JUSTICE."
Also, 2d EPISODE of the BOY SCOUT SERIAL, in which Leiut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell Appears

ELECTRIC THEATRE, Nethergate, DUNDEE.
Continuous from 2.30 to 10.30.
Showing Mon., TUES., and WED., Warren Kerrigan in "A SILENT CONQUEST," Blue Bird Photoplay, in 5 Reels; also, "No. 13 WEST BOUND," Railroad Drama, in 3 Reels.
Showing THURS., FRI., and SAT., "THE FAITHFUL GAMEKEEPER," Film Version of the Famous Novel, in 4 Reels; also, Mary Merrall in "FATAL FINGERS," Society Drama, in 4 Reels.
Next Week—"JUST A GIRL," by Charles Garvice.

London Hotels.

Hotel accommodation is difficult to find in many of the chief cities to-day. In London I noticed during a recent visit that it is almost an insoluble problem. One of the big terminus houses turns away nearly 100 people every day. As many travellers do not arrive till ten at night, it is difficult to guess how and where they ultimately find a resting-place

DEAFNESS CATARRH
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Send for Free Copy of Sir Hiram Maxim's New Book, and learn of a quick and easy Home Cure.
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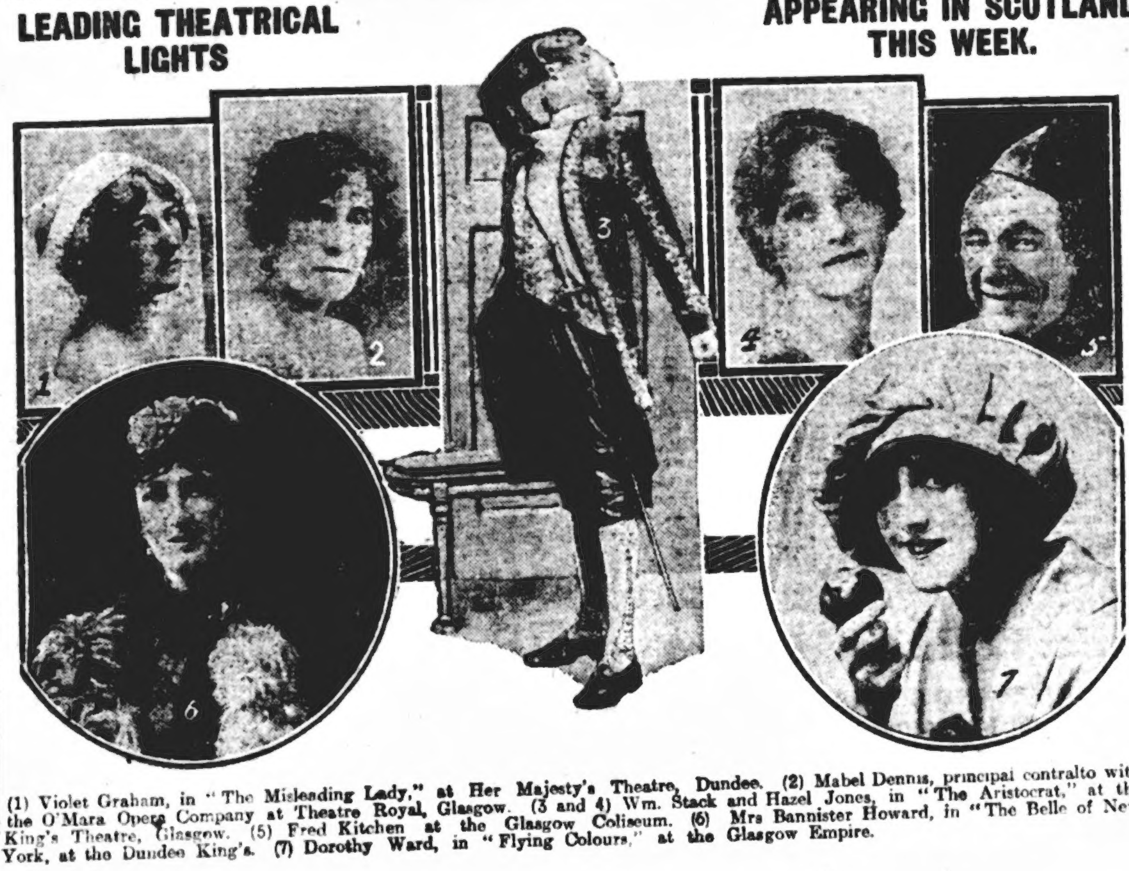
The hearing improves, ear noises gradually stop, the stuffiness in nose and the uncomfortable feeling in the throat and chest disappear, and give place to ease and comfort. Running at the nose is checked, and bouts of sneezing cease instantly. An ever-increasing improvement will be felt, and in most cases a complete cure of the trouble will take place in a short time.
THIS GIFT BOOK
will be sent on receipt of name and address. Never mind how many previous treatments have failed, read the book and follow Sir Hiram's advice. You will be surprised and delighted at the result. A copy and also further particulars will be posted free of charge to every reader who writes for it to-day. The address is: Sir Hiram Maxim's Sole Licensees, J. M. Richards & Sons, Ltd. (Dept. D.O.), 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

LEADING THEATRICAL LIGHTS APPEARING IN SCOTLAND THIS WEEK.



(1) Violet Graham, in "The Misleading Lady," at Her Majesty's Theatre, Dundee. (2) Mabel Dennis, principal contralto with the O'Mara Opera Company at Theatre Royal, Glasgow. (3 and 4) Wm. Stack and Hazel Jones, in "The Aristocrat," at the King's Theatre, Glasgow. (5) Fred Kitchen at the Glasgow Coliseum. (6) Mrs Bannister Howard, in "The Belle of New York, at the Dundee King's. (7) Dorothy Ward, in "Flying Colours," at the Glasgow Empire.

KILLIE GOING STRONG FOR THE LEAGUE FLAG

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

CELTIC,	3	QUEEN'S PARK,	0
PARTICK THIS.,	5	HAMILTON ACAD.,	0
MORTON,	2	CLYDE,	0
HEARTS,	1	AIRDRIEONIANS,	0
THIRD LANARK,	0	CLYDEBANK,	1
DUMBARTON,	1	KILMARNOCK,	4
AYR UNITED,	2	HIBERNIAN,	2
ST MIRREN,	0	RANGERS,	0
MOTHERWELL,	2	FALKIRK,	1

WESTERN LEAGUE.

ALBION ROVERS,	2	DUMBARTON H.,	0
VALE OF LEVEN,	4	RENTON,	0
JOHNSTONE,	1	ABERCORN,	1
ARTHURLIE,	3	STEVENSTON U.,	1

EASTERN LEAGUE

DUNFERMLINE A.,	1	DUNDEE,	2
DUNDEE HIBS,	0	COWDENBEATH,	0
RAITH ROVERS,	5	ARMADALE,	0

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Lancashire Section.

BURNLEY,	2	BOLTON WAN.,	1
BURY,	5	BLACKBURN R.,	1
MANCHESTER U.,	3	BURSLEM P.V.,	3
OLDHAM ATH.,	2	ROCHDALE,	1
STOCKPORT CO.,	0	EVERTON,	0
STOKE,	4	MANCHESTER C.,	3
LIVERPOOL,	4	BLACKPOOL,	1
SOUTHPORT C.,	1	PRESTON N.E.,	0

Midland Section.

LEEDS CITY,	2	GRIMSBY TOWN,	2
BRADFORD,	1	NOTTS COUNTY,	0
NOTTS FOREST,	0	LINCOLN CITY,	1
BARNSLEY,	2	HUDDERSFIELD T.,	1
SHEFFIELD U.,	3	BIRMINGHAM,	1
LEICESTER FOSSE,	2	ROTHERHAM C.,	0
HULL CITY,	5	BRADFORD CITY,	1

London Combination.

MILLWALL,	0	CHELSEA,	0
TOTTENHAM H.,	1	CRYSTAL PAL.,	0
Q.P. RANGERS,	2	THE ARSENAL,	0
CLAPTON ORIENT,	1	BRENTFORD,	3
FULHAM,	1	WEST HAM U.,	1

BELFAST AND DISTRICT LEAGUE.

DISTILLERY,	3	CLIFTONVILLE,	2
GLENTORAN,	3	BELFAST UNITED,	1
LINFIELD,	5	GLENAVON,	1

SCOTTISH JUNIOR CUP—Second Round.

KIRKINTILLOCH ROB ROY, 5; CALIFORNIA CELTIC, 1.
BENBURB, x; PETERSHILL, x.
BURNBANK ATHLETIC, 1 (Wilson); MORNINGSIDE THISTLE, 1 (Shaw).
CUMNOCK JUNIORS, 5; DRONGAN, 1.
LUGAR BOSWELL, 2; STEVENSTON THIS., 2.
DENNY HIBS, 1; KILSYTH RANGERS, 1.
CLELAND JUNIORS, 4 (M'Dougall 2, Dolan, and Hill); NEWARTHILL, 0.
NEILSTON VIC., x; BLANTYRE VIC., x.

LANARKSHIRE JUNIOR CUP—2d Round.

BEDLAY, 0; LARKHALL THISTLE, 0.

Third Round.

ROYAL ALBERT JUNIORS, 0; GLENBOIG CAMERONIANS, 1 (Reid).

GLASGOW JUNIOR LEAGUE.

POLLOK, 1 (M'Naught); PARKHEAD, 4 (Kennedy, Kinloch, M'Innes, and Mackie).
STRATHCLYDE, 2 (Hogan and Hair); ASHFIELD, 2 (Reid and Campbell).
VALE OF CLYDE, 1 (Semple); SHETTLESTON, 0.
BELLSHILL ATHLETIC, 1 (Mounteney); MARYHILL, 1 (Sharp).
CAMBUSLANG RANGERS, 2 (Gray 2); GLENCAIRN, 0.

SCOTTISH JUNIOR LEAGUE.

CROY CELTIC, x; ST MIRREN JUN., x.
KILSYTH EMMET, 7 (Craig 2, M'Donald 2, Clokey 2, Patrick 1); YOKER ATHLETIC, 1 (Pollock).
TOWNHEAD CELTIC, 1; ST PAUL'S UTD., 4.
OATLANDS, 0; PORT-GLASGOW JUN., 10.

LOTHIANS JUNIOR LEAGUE.

BROXBURN ATHLETIC, 1 (Lumsden); BATHGATE, 2 (Provan and Ballantyne).
ARMY SERVICE CORPS, 2 (Howard and Rowan); ROYAL ENGINEERS, 3 (Aird 3).

LANARKSHIRE JUNIOR LEAGUE.

BLANTYRE CELTIC, 0; NETHERBURN, 1 (Doris).
LAW VOLS., x; SHOTTS UNITED, x.

WAR FUND GAME.

CLYDEBANK JUN., 0; RENFREW, 5.

OTHER GAMES.

BO'NESS UNITED, 2; BATHGATE UNITED, 1—Scottish Juvenile Cup.

ABERDEEN AND DISTRICT AMATEUR LEAGUE.

DEPOT GORDON HIGHLANDERS, 4; AULTON ROVERS, 3.
HALL & CO., SHIPBUILDERS, 3; TRAWLERS AND TRADERS, 9.
STRATH ENGINEERING CO., 1; J. M. HENDERSON'S ENGINEERS, 1.
CHARLES LYONS', 2; RICHARDS, LTD., BRADFORD WORKS, 1.
HALL, RUSSELL, & CO., SHIPBUILDERS, 3; HARPER'S, LTD., ENGINEERS, 1.
DUFFY'S SHIPBUILDERS, 8; FERRYHILL VICTORIA, 0.
THISTLE, 1; LINNFIELD, 1.
ROSE ATHLETIC, 3; WINDSOR, 1.
ROYAL ALBERT, 5; HILTON, 2.
MUGIEMOSS, 8; GLENWOOD, 3.

THE ENGLISH SENSATION

Interesting developments are expected in connection with the sensational disclosures of Dave Wilson, captain of the Oldham Athletic club and well-known Anglo-Scot, alleging that persons interested in football coupons had endeavoured by bribery to "square" the team in the match with Blackburn Rovers last week.

Yesterday, at the request of the Athletic directors, Mr E. C. Sutcliffe, of the English League, visited Boundary Park for the purpose of taking the statement of Wilson and other players and hearing evidence in support of their allegations.

POWDERHALL PEDS.

At Powderhall yesterday the pedestrian events were the preliminary heats of a hundred yards handicap, the final of which will be decided next week, and a mile race. For the latter there were 145 entries, and 60 starters. Result:—1 (£5) J. Bathgate, Townhill (105); 2 (15s) H. Malcolm, Beith (90); 3 (5s) Sergeant D. A. M'Laren, Stirling (115). Betting—Evens Private Dales, Edinburgh (100); 2 to 1 against Bathgate, 4 to 1 M'Laren; 6 to 1 Malcolm, 10 to 1 others. Won by six yards, five yards between second and third. Time, 4 minutes 33 seconds.

BULLOCH, Thistle.

4 GOALS IN 14 MINUTES AT FIRHILL.

HEROIC CLYDE GOALKEEPING AT GREENOCK.

YARNALL MEETS HIS MASTER IN MERCER AT TYNECASTLE.

GALLAGHER, Celtic.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Pts.
Kilmarnock,	11	8	2	1	29	11	17
Celtic,	9	8	1	0	22	8	16
Morton,	11	6	2	3	20	12	15
Motherwell,	11	5	2	4	22	17	14
Partick Thistle,	10	4	1	5	19	9	13
Rangers,	9	5	2	2	17	9	12
Airdrieonians,	11	5	4	2	19	19	12
Queen's Park,	11	4	5	2	19	24	10
Clydebank,	11	4	5	2	16	20	10
Hearts,	11	5	6	0	11	22	10
St Mirren,	11	3	5	3	13	15	9
Falkirk,	11	3	5	3	13	19	9
Hibernian,	11	3	6	2	16	21	8
Dumbarton,	11	3	6	2	15	20	8
Clyde,	10	3	5	2	15	18	8
Hamilton Acad.,	11	3	6	2	12	25	8
Ayr United,	11	2	6	3	13	20	7
Third Lanark,	11	2	7	2	16	20	6

ANOTHER KILLIE WIN.

KILMARNOCK, 4; DUMBARTON, 1.

Wintry weather spoiled the game at Boghead, where Dumbarton had as visitors Kilmarnock, the League leaders. The ground was treacherous, and the teams took the field in a blizzard, while there was another shower before the end. Dunn took M'Gregor's place at half-back for Dumbarton, and Kilmarnock fielded a new right wing in Hamilton and Goldie. The score by no means represents the run of the play. It was a case of the visitors making a fortunate beginning, and improving on their lead. In five minutes there was a misunderstanding between Millar and Corporal Ritchie, and as the goalkeeper slipped in the snow, Goldie was left with an open goal. Then Culley had his chance, and took it, sending home a swift low shot, which just passed inside the upright. For a time Dumbarton had the better of the midfield play, and their only goal came just before half-time, when Ritchie crossed a beautiful ball, which M'Culloch headed through.

The second half commenced with sustained Dumbarton pressure. Culley, when in full flight, was brought down in the box, and T. Hamilton scored from the penalty. Just after the Dumbarton centre was also fouled in the area, and Stewart drove the ball into Blair's hands. From this period the points were lost and won, and Culley was not to be denied his second goal. Kilmarnock, who played an accurate, fast, and confident game, were best served by Hamilton at backs; Blair, who was dashing in goal; and Culley, who was full of running. Dumbarton, who had a distinctly unfortunate day, again relied on M'Grory. Dunn was the worker at half-back, and Ritchie and Finnie were best of the attack. Millar, too, saved much more than he lost in goal.

Dumbarton—Miller; M'Grory and Corporal A. Ritchie; Wilson, Raeside, and Gunn; W. Ritchie, Stewart, M'Culloch, Finnie, and Thom.

Kilmarnock—Blair; G. Hamilton and Mitchell; Henderson, J. Goldie, and Mackie; A. Hamilton, A. Goldie, Culley, Rutherford, and M'Phail.

THE JAGS GO NAP.

PARTICK THISTLE, 5; HAMILTON, 0.

The result conveys a wrong impression of the run of the play. The Thistle made a bright and successful start, scoring four goals in fourteen minutes, and the Accies' number went up beyond recall. In exact contradiction to the play of the Queen's Cross side, who went for the net every time, the Accies led up by mystifying passing, but failed to finish. From the initial kick Bowie cut in from the left and smashed the ball against the crossbar. Neil Harris got the rebound on his "napper," and on went No. 1. Then Bowie got the benefit of a block and tackle movement, and went off on his own to finish with a net-finder well out of Mason's reach. "Neilly" continued the rag-time movement as he took a ball from Mason's reach and planted a third. That Harris possesses a deadly foot was shown when he went the hat trick. He burst through the defence and volleyed, and, despite an "all fours" endeavour by the Lanrick keeper, he was beaten for the fourth time. Four goals in fourteen minutes pleased the crowd. but the Accies stiffened, and never lay down.

The fatal failing clung to Manager Raisbeck's men to the finish. Good in the open, hopeless at goal, and though the balance was with them they never struck a net-finder. There were many thrills, and it took the Thistle thirty minutes to go nap. From good work by Gray and Bowie, Marshall got his chance, and took it. The Thistle jagged till the finish. Ferguson was safe for the Thistle, and Adams the better back. M'Mullan claimed the honours at half. Forward Neil Harris had it for his scoring efforts. Gray and Bowie were the better wing. Bobbie M'Neil, the International forward, played at left back for the Accies, and gave a stylish and commanding display. M'Namee put in a power of good work throughout, and of an ornamental front line Graham, Faulds, and Greenhorn were the most successful. Attendance, 5000.

Partick Thistle—Bruce; Adams and Bulloch; Black, Hamilton, and M'Mullan; Marshall, King, N. Harris, Gray, and Bowie.

Hamilton Academicals—Mason; Robertson and M'Neil; Purdie, M'Namee, and Anderson; Murphy, Graham, Faulds, Kyle, and Greenhorn.

HIBS' HARD LINES.

AYR UNITED, 2; HIBS, 2.

Ayr United and Hibs halved the spoil at Somerset Park in a game which was keenly contested throughout, and in which the visitors were superior. A new centre forward, Thomson, did duty for Ayr in place of Steel, but the position was not yet satisfactorily filled. Hibs drew first blood ten minutes from the interval, and in somewhat unusual circumstances. In a right wing attack Brock accidentally injured Meaney, who fell heavily and had to be assisted to the line. Everyone expected a throw "down" by the referee, for there were no claims for a foul; but, to the surprise of most, he awarded a free kick. Smith placed nicely forward for Miller to break through and land the ball in the net. Lucky though the Hibs undoubtedly were, the point was merited on the play. M'Naughton, like Meaney, was hurt and off the field for a little. The Ayr man was most unfortunate, for later he was knocked out temporarily by the ball.

The second half was crowded with incident. Ayr attacked, and Paterson just cleared from M'Naughton in the nick of time. Twice after the United came within an ace of scoring, but the visitors' backs were in fine fettle. They returned to the attack, however, and M'Naughton, crossing nicely, Thomson wisely stood aside, and allowed Croot to shoot hard into the net. The cheers had scarcely died away when Meaney, although limping badly, managed to shoot into goal, and ere the defence could recover Moir had given his side the lead. It seemed long odds on a Hibs' win, but ultimately Shankley managed to level up again, and the game was drawn.

Ayr United—Lock; Bell and Brock; Hay, Somerville, and M'Laughlan; Middleton, Crosbie, Thomson, Shankley, and M'Naughton.

Hibs — M'Manus; Borthwick and Dornan; R. Smith, Paterson, and Gordon; M'Dougall, Meaney, Miller, Moir, and M'Candless.

CLASS GOALKEEPING AT GREENOCK.

MORTON, 2; CLYDE, 0.

Shingleton was the hero of the game at Greenock, where Clyde sustained a 2-0 defeat at the hands of Morton. The Shawfield custodian has not played a better game this season, and to him his club owe their escape from a heavy reverse. There were team changes on both sides. M'Lellan (Clydebank), Cameron (Hull City), and Armstrong (Kilmarnock) were introduced by the visitors, and in the absence of Gourlay and Stevenson Morton had to rearrange their front line. Fully 5000 were present when Morton kicked off in a blinding sleet shower. The weather conditions improved, and the game was fairly interesting. After a miss by M'Nab Morton returned, and Seymour sent in a shot, which took effect. It was largely Morton's game throughout the first half, but the defence beat all their efforts to augment the score.

BRADFORD, Morton.

Clyde took a good grip of the play on resuming, and with steadiness the equaliser might have been obtained. M'Pherson had a particularly bad miss when well placed. In the later stages Morton's superiority was in evidence, and Grant and M'Nab made it pretty warm for the defence. The outside right worked hard for a goal, and if he failed to obtain his object Lister was certainly helped by him in getting a second goal. Clyde's new men, especially Cameron, did well. He played an effective game, and gave his forwards some good openings. Bradford had a cold afternoon, few shots coming his way. Ormonde and Morrison were safe, and the middle lines were by no means overworked. M'Nab was useful at inside right, and Seymour was difficult to handle on the left.

Morton—Bradford; Morrison and Ormond; M'Intyre, Wright, and Stevenson; Grant, M'Nab, Lister, M'Lean, and Seymour.

Clyde—Shingleton; M'Lellan and Thorpe; Cowan, Neave, and Cameron (Hull City); M'Gowan, Watson, Rae, Chambers, and Armstrong (Kilmarnock).

MERCER BLANKETS YARNALL.

HEARTS, 1; AIRDRIEONIANS, 0.

On the run of play at Tynecastle Hearts deserved their narrow victory. This they owe to their superiority at half-back and a slight forward advantage. Their start indicated a desire to be early on top, and Bernard had not a few anxious moments. In a Rugby-like maul he held the ball like a leech, and came out victorious, but it was a near thing. With the bulk of the play in Hearts' favour, it was not a surprise that they should register the opening goal. It was scored by Gibson, who got the ball from Drummond, and, after rounding M'Donald, drove in hard to Bernard, who failed to stop it. This proved to be the only goal of the game. But this did not end the Hearts' pressure by any means, Drummand and Miller testing the abilities of Bernard, who had far more to contend with than had Black at the other end of the field. It was the Hearts' half-backs, Mercer and Ross, in particular, who kept the Airdrie front line from becoming very dangerous. Little had been seen of Yarnall so far, Mercer completely blanketing his efforts to burst through, and, when he did get within range, he quite failed to keep up his reputation. He got few chances to shine, his co-partners of the Airdrie front rank being much below the form we are accustomed to see from the same quintette. Only Donaldson showed signs of shooting ability, and anything nice that Rankin did was lost against the Hearts' strong defence. Black had little to do. Kiernan and M'Intosh kicked well, but Mercer and Ross were the men. In the Hearts' front line there was considerable improvement noticeable in the play of Gibson, and Drummond also did well. Outstanding in the Airdrie team were Kennedy, M'Donald, Watson, and Bernard.

Hearts—Black; Kiernan and M'Intosh; Bampo, Mercer, and Ross; Sinclair, Miller, Drummond, Sharp, and Gibson.

Airdrieonians—Bernard; M'Donald and Watson; Knox, Kennedy, and Hart; Rankin, Anderson, Yarnall, Donaldson, and Paterson.

TAKE-DOWN FOR THIRD LANARK.

THIRD LANARK, 0; CLYDEBANK, 1.

It was a very tame game at Cathkin. Play could not possibly have been more uninteresting. Clydebank, who were lucky enough to get a goal, and the points, were unlucky in respect that they have lost the services of a very clever player for some time, Sutherland having the misfortune to break his collar-bone early in the first half. The ex-Third Lanark player, who was centre-forward for the day vice O'Kane, who was late in turning up, threw himself at a ball in an attempt to pilot it past Robb, and fell rather heavily. He played on, however, and it was not until half-time it was discovered that he had broken his collar-bone. M'Gowan was a poor substitute for M'Lean, but he led most of Third Lanark's raids in the opening stages, but the other forwards were very far off. The pressure was all in Clydebank's favour, and Robb saved from Brander's head, and a great shot by Goldie would have beaten a less capable goalkeeper than Robb. Then Sutherland had a drive blocked by M'Cormack. These were all near things, and Thirds had not yet tested M'Turk. When they got that length, however, luck saved a certain goal when Ferguson's foot put a shot by Weir over the bar. Goldie was lively, and Brander fed him splendidly. The greasy ground was responsible for a lot of bad play, but could hardly be blamed for Third Lanark's half-backs' stupid placing. Walker and Brown simply could not get the ball ahead, while Hannah's kicking was none of the best. That goals did not come in the first half was not surprising, there not being a shot in the teams.

When Clydebank resumed without Sutherland it seemed that Thirds would gain the ascendancy; but the Clydebank's ten moved very much better, and after M'Gowan hit the bar above M'Turk's head, Goldie and Brander led Hannah and Brown a dance. With the Thirds' pair on the ground, Goldie emerged with the ball, and, passing to Brander, the little 'un shot, and Walker (the Thirds' player) piloted the ball—accidentally, of course—past the waiting Robb. After this Clydebank showed up splendidly, and Croot sent across beauties, while Goldie and Brander romped along merrily. Robb's saving was grand, and he alone was responsible for the smallness of Clydebank's win. The Third's right wing was feeble, and Binnie was below par, while Aitken was overshadowed by Willie Walker. Hannah was the best half, and Mackie superior at back; while Robb saved well. Brander was the best man on the field. Goldie was good, and, latterly, Croot. Forrest played well, and Fullerton overshone Ferguson. M'Turk had only one dangerous shot to hold.

Third Lanark—Robb; M'Cormack and Mackie; Walker, Hannah, and R. Brown; Bissett, Weir, M'Gowan, Bennie, and Aitken.

Clydebank—M'Turk; Fullarton and Ferguson; Walker, Forrest, and Travers; Goldie, Brander, Sutherland, Martin, and Croot.

LEVEL PEGGING AT PAISLEY.

ST MIRREN, 0; RANGERS, 0.

It was a hard, gruelling ninety minutes at Love Street, and level pegging perhaps hits it off nicely. The Light Blues had perforce to make changes, Bowie, Brown, and Muirhead lying off to the placement of Bell, Cairns, and Muirhead, while St Mirren had out their Abercorn recruit. The first real scoring chance fell to the Glasgow side, Marshall giving away a penalty in the opening minutes. Blair took the kick, which Hillcoat blocked. The same player got the return, and sent over the bar. This was a life for Paisley, and they proceeded to act up to it, but found the Glasgow defenders in the "pink." The fast pace in the game pleased the crowd, but neither Durward nor "Higgie" could claim close acquaintance with Hempsey. It was the same at the other end, Marshall and Callaghan taking the sting out of the Govan attack. It was a case of level pegging, shooting on the mark being well-nigh a lost art, and at the cross-over neither side had counted.

Bell, second half, had the first shot, Hillcoat responding, and Archibald followed suit without catching the keeper. Solid defence was again the outstanding feature. Higginbotham in a vain endeavour to score laid out Hempsey, and this incident made the Saints go out all the way, but the Govan defence stood solid. At close quarte side didn't better the other, and there little 'twixt the sides at outfield play, a sion of points was a good result F Mirren, Hillcoat was safe; Callagha outstanding defender. J. Logan did against his old comrades, and Li Pringle, and "Higgie" were the best front rankers. Rangers were well by Hempsey, Manderson, Gordon, Archibald, Cairns, and M'Dermid. A ance, 10,000.

St Mirren—Hillcoat; Marshall and Call Brown, Logan, and Walls; Higginbottam, J. Black (Abercorn), Lindsay, and Durward.

Rangers—Hempsey; Manderson and Blair don, Dixon, and Purcell; Archibald, Bell, Martin, and M'Diarmid.

MOTHERWELL'S MASTERY.

MOTHERWELL, 2; FALKIRK

It was not till quite half an hou gone that anything like football cam view at Firk Park yesterday. Falkirk without Croall, and Motherwell missed guson, although towards the latter p the first half Archibald came into th ture with likely work. From a perfec by Rankine, who was Motherwell's finished forward, Archibald beat All half an hour. Matters livened con ably after this, and as a result of Mo bringing down the Falkirk forward n the home goal, Main equalised m and at half time the scores were There was better work in the second although both sets of forwards missed scoring chances. The home forwards perhaps the greater sinners in this r owing to the lackadaisical and tim work of the centre and outside right. bouts between Jocky Simpson and M'Skimming were keenly relished demonstrated that the Falkirk forwar lost none of his trickiness. A mista Allan led to Falkirk's downfall. Fro resultant free kick Rankine beat All the way. It looked as if a great s fort by Jocky Simpson near the close have evened up matters, but Moth managed to keep their ends up, an out victors by two goals to one. F home lot, Rundell was clever. The were safe, and the halfs good. M' played a splendid game. Rankin perhaps the best forward afield. F was best served by Simpson, M'C Harvey, and Walters.

Motherwell—Rundell; Murray and M'Ski Gray, M'Intosh, and Stewart; Kelly, Archibald, Gardner, and Morgan.

Falkirk—Allan; Henderson and Walters; Harvie, and Stott; Simpson, M'Culloch, Main, and Murphy.

£100 FOR FOOTBAL RESULTS.

Here is an opportunity of winning £100. All you have to do is to forecast sixteen results. There is NO NEED TO GIVE SCO The competitor who gives the sixteen results gets the £100. In the event of mor one competitor being correct the prize divided.

If no competitor sends in a coupon givi sixteen correct results, a Consolation Prize will be awarded to the competitor who se the coupon with the largest number of results.

In the event of more than one competitor in a coupon with the same number of corr sults, the Consolation Prize will be divide

On the accompanying form you will find a sixteen matches which are to be played on day, November 3.

RULES GOVERNING THIS CONTEST

Strike out in BLACK INK the name of th you think will lose. Any other form of m will disqualify your entry. If in your opini game will end in a draw, leave the names o competing teams.

In the event of any of the matches not played or being abandoned or postponed, th of £100 will not be awarded, but the offer consolation prize will still hold.

Any number of entry forms may be encl the same envelope.

Any entry form on which an alteration description has been made will be disquali

Each competitor must give his or her real and must write his or her signature and in ink.

In all matters relating to this competiti Editor's decision is final and legally bindi competitors may enter only on this underst

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED NOVEMBER 3.

Rochdale	v.	Oldham Ath.
Port Vale	v.	Manchester
Manchester C.	v.	Stoke.
Bolton W.	v.	Burnley.
Birmingham	v.	Sheffield U.
Grimsby Town	v.	Leeds City.
Huddersfield T.	v.	Barnsley.
Lincoln City	v.	Notts Forest.
Chelsea	v.	Tottenham H
Crystal Palace	v.	Fulham.
Brentford	v.	Millwall.
Airdrieonians	v.	Celtic.
Falkirk	v.	Morton.
Hibernians	v.	Motherwell.
Queen's Park	v.	St Mirren.
Hamilton A.	v	Third Lanark

I enter this Competition in accorda with the printed conditions in "The Po Sunday Special," and agree to accept t published decision as final and lega binding.

Signature,............ ....

Address,..... ....

....

....

This competition is run in conjunction w "Weekly News."

The Editor cannot accept responsibility f loss or non-delivery of any entry form, and w accept proof of postage as proof of rece delivery.

No correspondence can be entered into i section with this competition.

The Editor reserves the right to disqualif entry, but agrees not to disqualify any without good and sufficient reason.

Entries must be sent by post addre "£100 Results Editor," "The Post S Special," 138 Port-Dundas Road, Glasgo posted so that they reach us not later th first post on Wednesday, October 31.

Result of Contest—Matches Played Oc

No one correctly forecasted all the re above contest, but one competitor submit form showing one error, and our consolation of £10 is therefore awarded to James Fark Church Street, Tranent, Haddingtonshire

LTIC WIN IN A CANTER.

CELTIC, 3; QUEEN'S PARK 0.

Celtic Park, Celts had an easy win. were the better side in all departments, and at no time in danger of losing a point. Queen's opened the attack, inside ten minutes Celts were a goal up. ell initiated the attack by sending out M'Atee who cut smartly into goal and Neilson appeared to get in Alexander's way. At any rate, he missed a shot, the ball landing in the corner the net at the far side. Then Jackson d a corner from a close-in free kick, he just grazed the post with a er. Inglis tried a long raker, but was not to be had. M'Atee sent in a le of sweet crosses, and from the second ell repeated Jackson's feat of grazing corner of the upright. Queen's attacked briskly for a spell, but Shaw was r in trouble. Gallagher might have roved several chances had he not tried too clever. Aitken had hard lines on occasion. He beat Brown and Cringan and shot—just over the bar.

lts opened the second half by scoring a . They foozled about a bit in front oal, first Jackson, then Cringan failing cept chances, but the former ultimately ed. Queen's were well beaten now, and ugh once or twice A. L. Morton and en did clever things Shaw was never n any cause for anxiety. Browning Celtic three up. Alexander saved the de man's first shot, but Johnnie caught rebound and banged the ball into the . It was a quiet finish, with Celts upper- and Queen's never like scoring. For winners, M'Nair, Cringan, Brown, tee, Gallagher, Jackson, and Brown- were best. For Queen's, Alexander was at fault. Stevenson, M'Kenzie, Aitken, Cresswell, were good. Attendance,

ic—Shaw: M'Nair and M'Gregor; M'Master, s, and Brown; M'Atee, Gallagher, M'Coll, n, and Browning.
en's Park—Alexander; J. Stevenson and J. : A. Cowan, H. M'Kenzie, and D. M. ; W. J. Aitken, H. M'Millan, W. Grant, E. J. well, and A. L. Morton.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
e Rovers, ...	11	7	2	2	21	12	16
n, ...	10	6	4	0	17	16	12
ston United,	11	6	5	0	21	15	12
rlie, ...	10	5	4	1	20	20	11
barton Harp, ..	11	5	5	1	21	15	11
een, ...	11	3	4	4	14	17	10
of Leven, ...	11	3	6	2	16	17	8
stone, ...	11	1	6	4	14	31	6

VALE SURPRISE.

ALE OF LEVEN, 4; RENTON, 0.

ale of Leven created something like a ation by beating the strong-going Ren- at Millburn Park yesterday. The Vale oduced three new players — King, Donald, and Mailley—while Renton had misfortune to take the field minus three their regular players, who were unable toe the line through illness or missing train connections. It was a hot first , with honours even at the interval. e, the Renton centre, however, was adly injured some twenty minutes from interval that he had to be carried off field. He resumed for a little in the d half, but was again forced to re- and Renton played most of the game ten men. Twenty-five minutes after restart Taylor scored for the Vale with w shot, while two minutes later King d a second. Three minutes later Taylor ad a third on his own, and ere another minutes had gone the same player a fourth from a corner-kick, thereby mplishing the "hat-trick." Vale were better side and value for the points, ugh Renton put up a plucky fight with weakened team. Best for the Vale Wharrier, Morrison, Durnan, Speirs, , and Taylor, while the cleverest for on were Richardson, Cormack, Sim, , and Haddow.

KEEN PLAY AT JOHNSTONE.

JOHNSTONE, 1.; ABERCORN, 1.

s match between Johnstone and Aber- was keenly contested. The final result a draw of one goal to each, and, tak- the game all over, Johnstone had, if ing, the pull. The forwards missed al good scoring opportunities, this particularly the case in the second Near time Johnstone almost got the ing goal on two occasions through ay his first effort, a surprise shot, be- ved by M'Leod, and the second nar- missing by inches. Considering the and the condition of the ground, the rs performed surprisingly well, but in- ual criticism is uncalled for. John- 's goal was scored by Paton off a splen- cross by Murray, and Abercorn got goal through Fitzgerald, who beat h rather smartly. Johnstone by their y showed signs of recovering their form, and it was unfortunate they did secure the win which their supporters o much longing for.

HARP UNSTRUNG.

BION ROVERS, 2; DUMBARTON HARP, 0.

the thrills in the Albion Rovers v. barton Harp game took place during first portion. On a treacherous pitch sets of forwards displayed remarkably footwork. Harp experienced the first w thing, Hudson saving brilliantly Thomson when a goal seemed almost tainty. Corcoran, formerly of Clyde, played his first game for the "Brig" shot the first goal of the day with a drive. Gallogley was next conspicuous the finest shot of the day, which com- y beat Langlands. The visitors were g in midfield, but lacked finish at goal. the closing period the play was domin- by the respective defences, and as a scoring chances were seriously im- d. The Rovers were undeniably supe- and on the run of the play their victory well deserved. Anderson, formerly of neonians, was the star performer of the and so far proved a good catch for the g" club. Corcoran (ex-Clyde), who d his first game for the Rovers, did not a glutton for work, but everything he ad a finished touch. Sloan was the best with Ewing a good second. The visitors were well served by Livingstone, Langlands, Thomson, and Ferguson.

ARTHURLIE'S SUCCESS.

ARTHURLIE, 3; STEVENSTON UNITED, 1.

At Barrhead. After the close struggle at Stevenston last Saturday, when Arthurlie won against the same team by 3-2, it was expected that the visitors would put up a stiff fight for the points. In actual fact they played softly all through, and were lucky to get off with a 3-1 defeat. Arthurlie attacked from the start, and, after several good tries in which Lawns was prominent, M'Neilage opened the scoring. The visitors broke away shortly after this, and Farrell sent in one which grazed the upright and slipped into the net. The home team quickly recovered, and from a mix-up at goal Thomson put on Arthurlie's second. The visitors were kept defending, but there was no further scoring in the first half.

In the first few minutes of the second portion Stewart got Arthurlie's third goal rather easily Till the end Stevenston's players were pinned very much to their own corner, and their goalkeeper was one of the busiest men on the field. That Arthurlie's score was not higher was due to his smartness and resource. For the visitors, Howie, Farrell, and Paton were most notable, and for Arthurlie, Stirling and Lawns.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	Goals. A.	Pts.
Raith Rovers, ...	9	5	2	2	19	7	12
Cowdenbeath, ...	8	5	1	2	19	7	12
Dundee, ...	9	5	3	1	19	22	11
Armadale, ...	9	4	4	1	29	12	9
Dunfermline, ...	8	3	5	0	16	21	6
Dundee Hibs, ...	10	2	6	2	10	21	6

DUNDEE DEFEAT DUNFERMLINE.

DUNFERMLINE ATH., 1; DUNDEE, 2.

The return Eastern League game between these clubs was very disappointing. Before the game was many minutes old Dunfermline found themselves a goal down. Moyes counting for Dundee with a clever shot. During most of the first half Dundee had the pull. A few minutes before the interval the Athletic equalised for a breakaway, Duncan scoring from a corner.

Dunfermline gave a better display in the second half, when there was very little between the teams. The ball swung rapidly from end to end, and Anderson in the Dundee and Sellar in the home goal had plenty of work to do. In half an hour Taylor worked his way cleverly through Dunfermline's defence and notched a second goal. In the closing stages the Athletic played well for the equaliser, but Dundee held their lead to the finish. Best for Dundee were Anderson, Husson, Burns, Nairn, and Taylor, while Dunfermline Athletic were well served by Sellar, Bennett, Bailie, J. Fisher, Locke, and Duncan.

A DRAW AT DUNDEE.

DUNDEE HIBS, 0; COWDENBEATH, 0.

With a little luck, the Hibs might have won both points instead of dividing them after a goalless draw. In the first half they did everything but score. Bellamy, Maguire, and Ross penetrated the visitors' defence time and time again, but their parting efforts either struck the post or were saved by M'Kinlay. Occasionally Cowdenbeath showed to advantage, but Rennie and Taylor did all that was required of them.

In the second half Cowdenbeath assumed the aggressive, and only the sterling defence of the backs and the brilliant saving of Balfour kept them from scoring. A few minutes from time Ross scored for the Hibs, but the point was disallowed owing to offside. The Hibs were well served by their halves, backs, and goalkeeper, their forwards only being seen to advantage in the first half. Best for Cowdenbeath were Birrell, Penman, Gow, Frost, and Kelly.

Dundee Hibs—Balfour; Rennie and Taylor; Ferrier, Thomson, and Fitchie; M'Cabe, M'Culloch, Bellamy, Maguire, and Ross.
Cowdenbeath—M'Kinley; Birrell and Penman; Terris, Gillespie, and Ross; Gow, Gibbons, Frost, Muir, and Kelly.

RAMPANT ROVERS.

RAITH, 5; ARMADALE, 0.

Raith Rovers are going strong, and added substantially to their Eastern League goal record by beating Armadale at Kirkcaldy by 5 to 0. The performance of Armadale in the Eastern League led to expectations of a hard game and a close result, but the visitors were outclassed. They gave many glimpses of good football, and on numerous occasions brought out the sterling ability of Kerr, the Raith custodian, but their work was inconsistent and unsteady. From the start Raith took the offensive. When Rougvie rattled on two goals in two minutes it began to look as if Armadale's number was up, and the way their goal escaped downfall in the first half was due more to good fortune than good defence.

In the second period the visiting forwards showed more method, but found Stuart and Muir at the top of their form, and when Rodden and Herd had beaten them Kerr was impregnable in goal. Maclean and Weightman put the lid on Armadale's hopes by adding another goal each to Raith's total, and Maclean crowned the victory with a fifth goal. Gibb and Herd were the outstanding players for Armadale, but the team as a whole was disjointed and erratic. The Rovers gave about the best display they have given this season.

EDINBURGH BOXING TOURNAMENT.

About two thousand spectators attended a boxing tournament in the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, last night in aid of the Naval and Military War Sections and Welfare League. Among those present was Mr J. M. Hogge, M.P.

Eight-Round Contests—Sergeant J. Smith (army feather-weight champion) beat Seaman Burns on points. Driver Samuel (Scottish Command middle-weight champion) beat Seaman Lardy, who retired at the end of the sixth round.

Six Round Contests—A. Ireland (Edinburgh) beat Duncan M'Donald (Glasgow), who retired at the end of the second round. A. Shaw (Edinburgh) beat Private J. Ponrey (the Scottish bantam-weight champion) on points. Both Ireland and Shaw are only seventeen years of age.

BILLIARDS.

Inman (in play),	... ...	8002
Reece (receive 900),	...	5991

BRIGHTON'S BEST THINGS.

BY THE COLONEL.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Cliftonville Plate—Summoner, nap; if absent, Greenmount. Southwick Handicap—Off the White, nap; if absent, Phrosie. Brighton Stakes—Colling's selected, nap; if absent, Corydon. Selling Handicap—Cambria, nap; if absent, Leandros. Selling Welter—Laud, nap; if absent, Duncan. Nap—Laud. Double—Laud and Off the White.

KELLS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.—Subscribers' Plate—Rathmore Boy, nap; if absent, Fond Lucy. Balrath Plate—Vain Jane, nap; if absent, Donor's Green. Blackwater Plate—Rowlestown, nap; if absent, Privit. Ring Plate—Good Health, nap; if absent, The Hun. Hallowe'en Plate—Roman General, nap; if absent, Micheline. Nap—Rowlestown. Double—Rowlestown and Vain Jane.

LEOPARDSTOWN.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.—Carrickmines Plate—Wee Nip, nap; if absent, Brave Chap. Autumn Plate—Brown Label, nap; if absent, Mount Lebanon. Manor Plate—Banbury, nap; if absent, Royal Prospect. Handicap Hurdle—Sedge Warbler, nap; if absent, Gold Vein. Shankhill Handicap—Manister Kitty, nap; if absent, Lady Powerstown. Paddock Plate—White Ribbon, nap; if absent, Illusive. Nap—Wee Nip. Double—Wee Nip and Sedge Warbler.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Castle Plate—Aller, nap; if absent, King's Ransom. Tower Plate—Mileage, nap; if absent, Aquafortis. Stewards' Plate—Gurteenaheila, nap; if absent, Caughnawaga. Three-Year-Old Hurdle—Lucy Dashwood, nap; if absent, Gilt Edge International Stakes—Mr Blake's selected, nap; if absent, Stolen Oats. Dundrum Plate—Archway, nap; if absent, Inconstant George. Nap—Archway. Double—Archway and Aller.

WHIPPETING.

EDINBURGH DOGS.

The £10 handicap at Powderhall yesterday drew an entry of 205, which ran the 190 yards' course in thirty heats. Fine weather favoured good racing. Finalists—Hogg's (Bonnyrigg) Rigs of Barley (31); Mackay's (Edinburgh) Peggy (31); Thomson's (Edinburgh) Primrose (32); Buchan's (Bathgate) Review (31); Jack's (Grangemouth) Come Away (33). Result:—1 (£8) Primrose. Others ten shilling each. Betting—7 to 4 on Primrose, 2 to 1 against Come Away, 7 to 2 Review, 5 to 1 Rigs of Barley, 10 to 1 Peggy. The favourite won by a foot. Time, 10½ seconds.

COATBRIDGE DOGS.

The programme opened with the final rounds of previous week's handicap. Results:—First Semi-Final—1 Sneddon's Sir (28); 2 M'Mahon's Blue Billy (17). Second Semi-Final—1 Bennett's Blue Boy (13); 2 Allan's Mix Up (15). Third Semi-Final—1 M'Cabe's Wee Lizzie (29); 2 Mason's Poor Luck (25). Final—1 Mix Up, 2 Blue Billy. Betting—4 to 1 against Mix Up, 6 to 1 against Blue Billy.

The winners of heats in a new handicap were:—Clark's The Joker (29), Frank's Patience (21), M'Ghie's Bramble Boy (13), M'Cormack's Slipper (24), Doyle's Shady Boy (23), Muir's Fairy Bank (27), Clark's Nib (29), Owen's Sullivan (27), Connor's Joe (18), Dougan's Tibbie (20), Coventry's Rambler (27), Wilson's Robin Gray (11), M'Gowan's Armagh (25), Hendrie's Hopeless (25), Rice's Paz (20), Monte's Glenisla (28), M'Allan's Too Wee (30), O'Brien's True (27), Marr's Dido (18), Greenhorn's Cripple Lass (22), Sneddon's Let Go (30), M'Mahon's Mick (25), M'Mahon's Wee Jim (25), Canavan's Creeping Jenny (28).

GLASGOW DOGS.

There was a large crowd at Rockville Grounds. Details:—200 Yards (open) Handicap—First Prize, £21; second prize, £3; heat-winners 3s each. First Semi-Final—1 Mr Cameron's Luxury (15½); 2 Mr Mack's Lady Voyage (17); 3 Mr Logan's Monkey Face (20½)—dead heat for second place. Second Semi-Final—1 Mr M'Manus' Black Chief (13½); 2 Mr Maclean's Kioria (22). Third Semi-Final—1 Mr M'Kellar's Lonend Lad (25½); 2 Mr Harrison's Hustler (17½)—dead heat for first place. Fourth Semi-Final—1 Mr Williams' Belle (14); 2 Mr Cameron's Pale Face (22). Final—Mr Cameron's Luxury; 2 Mr Mack's Lady Voyage; 3 Mr Williams' Belle. Also ran—Monkey Face, Black Chief, Kioria, Lonend Lad, Hustler, and Pale Face. Betting—2 to 1 against Luxury, 3 to 1 against Belle, 4 to 1 against Lady Voyage and Pale Face. Won by a neck.

LOCHGELLY DOGS.

1 Mr M'Cormack's (Glencraig) Hawke Eye (21); 2 Mr Blair's (Bowhill) Rusco (20½); 3 Mr Peattie's (Lochore) Newsboy (10½); 4 Mr Shaw's (Cardenden) Colleen (14). Betting—3 to 1 against Hawk Eye.

QUOITING.

Medal Competition.—The final of the Gateside Club's competition resulted:—J. Gillespie, 25; W. Craig, 24.

Alex. Muir, Twechar, 61; Hugh O'Donnell, Kirkintilloch, 53. Match for £20.

Matt Anderson, 61; John Barr, 55. £10 match at Muirk'rk

New Stevenston Tourney.—The final of this important tournament was played off yesterday. David M'Neill, New Stevenston, and A. Neilson, Salsburgh, being the contesting players.

George Boag, Uphall, 61; James Ferrie, Kirkintilloch, 41. £50 match at Bo'ness.

H. M'Kinlay, 61; James Paterson, 45. Match for £20, at Falkirk.

David Moran, Muirkirk, is forward with a challenge to play James Barrie, Muirkirk, at fifteen yards, 61 shots up for £5 or £10 aside. Anything doing, Mr Barrie?

The J. Kilpatrick and A. Shankey match arranged for Larkhall yesterday did not take place.

Alexander Penman, Shieldhill, near Falkirk, challenges Richard Haggarty for £50 at ten yards. Penman will be at the Clachan Inn, Shieldhill, next Saturday afternoon to tie the match. That's a real sporting offer.

Robert Wilson, Falkirk, 61; Peter Hamilton, Blackbraes, 54. £40 match at Denny

BOXING.

CARNIVAL IN GLASGOW.

A gala, confined to soldiers and sailors, was held yesterday in Hengler's Circus, Glasgow, the proceeds being devoted to the Scottish Soldiers' and Sailors' Limbless Fund. Both sessions were largely attended. Sir Thomas Dunlop, Bart., Lord Provost of Glasgow, was present at the evening meeting, and presided.

Details:—Boys (7½ stone)—First Round—J. Gosling, R.F.A., beat C. Jackson, R.F.A. Second Round—W. Belgum, R.F.A., beat D. Campbell, R.F.A. In the final Gosling beat Belgum.

Bantam Weights (8 st. 6 lbs.)—Pte. W. Bone, Camerons, beat Driver J. Jowett. In the final Lance-Corporal Sweeney, Seaforths, beat Pte. W. Bone, Camerons.

Feather-Weights (9 st.)—First Heat—Lance-Corporal E. Durnall, S.R., beat Seaman Parr, H.M.S. Second Heat—Pte. E. Gallocher, Camerons, beat Pte. R. Rudd, H.L.I. Byes were given to Sapper E. Wilson, R.E., and Pte. G. Goudie, K.O.S.B. Final—Gallocher walked over, Wilson having injured his hand.

Welter-Weights (10 st 7 lbs.)—First Heat—Sergeant R. Douglas, Camerons, beat Lance-Corporal A. Sutherland, A. and S.H. Second Heat—Sergeant J. Davie, Seaforths, beat Corporal J. Green, Royal Scots. Third Heat—Sergeant J. Murphy, Seaforths, beat Corporal S. S. Sponart, A. and S.H. Lance-Corporal M'Kenna, Seaforths, got a bye. Final—Sergeant Davie beat Sergeant Murphy after a stirring contest.

Light-Weights (9 st. 9 lbs.)—First Heat—Pte. S. Kerr, H.L.I., beat Sergeant J. L. Russell, A. and S.H. Second Heat—Corporal J. M'Sorley, H.L.I., beat Pte. J. Ferguson, K.O.S.B. Sergeant W. Frances, R.S., and Sergeant J. Black, K.O.S.B., byes. Final—Kerr beat Black.

Special Contests—Joe Shevlin, Scottish National, met Maxwell Murray, Paisley, over six rounds. Throughout it was a keen contest, but the Paisley man did most of the scoring, and had Joe down for counting on two occasions. After going the scheduled distance Murray was an easy winner. J. Muir, Victoria Club, and J. Maxwell, Glasgow A.C., were to have gone the same distance, but Maxwell retired in the third round.

A couple of boys, J. M'Connachie and J. Logan, boxed a clever six rounds, the latter winning on points.

GROW BEAUTIFUL HAIR FREE!

A SUGGESTION ALL MAY ADOPT

1,000,000 Four-Fold Hair-Health and Beauty Outfits FREE

HERE is a great opportunity and a valuable gift for every reader of this paper.

If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-Growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your "Harlene Hair-Drill" Four-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant and abundant hair. Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL GIFT

There is no restriction to this gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment" or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair.

THE "HARLENE" WAY.

First of all cleanse the hair and scalp with a delightful "Cremex" Shampoo—there is no more pleasant, invigorating toilet exercise. Then sprinkle the hair with "Harlene," and gently massage the roots of the hair with your finger-tips. Then add a few drops of "Uzon" Brilliantine to give the hair a final touch of brilliance.

See Gift Coupon below.

It is wonderful what only two minutes a day practice of "Harlene Hair-Drill" will achieve in the cultivation and preservation of a glorious head of hair. Try it free for one week. Accept one of the 1,000,000 Free 4-in-1 Gift Outfits offered to readers to-day. Simply send coupon below with your name and address and 4d. stamps for return postage and packing of parcel.

The Gift Parcel comprises:—

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food and tonic for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth.

2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair Drill."

3. A bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose scalp is "dry."

4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

Millions of men and women now practise "Harlene Hair-Drill" daily. They have tested and proved that this unique preparation, "Harlene," and its agreeable method of application, "Hair-Drill," is the surest way to overcome all hair defects, and that it is also the easiest way to ensure the perfect growth of long, silky, beautiful hair in abundance, glossy and bright.

There is therefore no need to continue to suffer from

1. Scalp Irritation
2. Partial Baldness
3. Thin or Falling Hair
4. Splitting Hairs
5. Over Greasiness
6. Scurf or Dandruff

Young women can maintain their hair in abundant beauty, and men and women of more mature years can regain all the lost lustre and health, whether it arises from illness, worry, overwork, or the passing of years.

"HARLENE" FOR MEN ALSO.

Every man desires to preserve a fresh, smart, crisp appearance, and in this respect the care of the hair is essential. The Free Gift Offer made in this announcement is open to every man, and they will find this two-minutes-a-day "Harlene Hair Drill" a delightfully pleasant and beneficial toilet exercise.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" from your Chemist at 1/1½, 2/9, or 4/9 per bottle. (In solidified form for Soldiers, Sailors, Travellers, &c., at 2/9 per tin, with full directions.) "Uzon" Brilliantine costs 1/- and 2/6 per bottle, and "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1/1½ per box of seven shampoos. (Single packets 2d each.)

Any or all of the preparations will be sent post free on receipt of price direct from Edwards' Harlene, Limited, 20, 22, 24, 26 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O. should be crossed.

FREE GIFT COUPON

Detach and post to EDWARDS' HARLENE, LTD., 20, 22, 24, and 26, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C.1.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair Growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing.

NOTE TO READER.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

"Sunday Post," 28/10/17.

HOW PILES ARE CURED WITHOUT AN OPERATION

Trained Nurse divulges a valuable professional secret. Says there is no excuse for anyone continuing to suffer now.

For nearly six years I was afflicted almost constantly with serious piles in one form or another. I doubt whether there is a single patent or other method of treatment which I did not try, but only temporary benefit resulted, and often no benefit at all. For a long time the best medical advice proved unavailing, ointments, suppositories, &c., all failed; even an operation afforded no permanent relief. I have since concluded that operations for piles may often be like pruning a tree; that is, they stop the growth in one spot but only to promote more rapid growth at other points. Necessary as operations may undoubtedly be in many very serious cases like fistula, tumours, &c., I do not consider cutting ever to be necessary for the curing of simple piles, hæmorrhoids, &c.

My advice to those who suffer the misery and torture I once endured is to obtain from any chemist a little prepared nemolin, the soothing, cooling, antiseptic, and wonderfully healing agent which doctors so often prescribe for very bad skin afflictions, such as eczema, acne, &c. Nemolin has no astringent effect, being absolutely non-poisonous and perfectly harmless. Most pile treatments depend upon shrinking the swollen tissues with astringents, and as piles are primarily a state of blood congestion, such temporary measures are all wrong and simply increase the congestion. For permanent results the circulation must be locally stimulated, thus dispersing all congestion. Any chemist will have ordinary nemolin in stock, or easily obtain it for you from his wholesale dealer. It was on the advice of one of our greatest specialists in skin and rectal disorders that I tried nemolin two years ago, after everything else had failed. It produced a complete cure within two weeks, and from that day to this I have never known what it was to endure the intolerable pain, itching, aching, burning, and smarting of piles. Only those who suffer as I once did can appreciate the inexpressible relief this was to me.—H. J. K.

P.S.—If you have any difficulty in procuring Nemolin I would suggest you write to a chemist at 67, Bolsover Street, London, W.1, who I know always has it in stock.

300 Hours LIGHT 1½D

Designed to give a safe and cheap light. Just right for new lighting regulations.

EVERLASTING LAMP.

Holds no loose oil, and can be thrown about without danger. The wick is everlasting, never needs renewing. Immediately goes out if knocked over, cannot explode. Price 4d, post 1d; 2 for 8d, post 2d. Stamps accepted, ½d preferred. So cheap, can be kept alight all day and used instead of matches. Send for illustrated uncommon Novelty List free. Agents wanted. 1d stamp—VAUGHAN & HEATHER (Dept. 396), Gloster Pl., Brighton.

COCHRANE'S HELP YOU

to start a business of your own. Make money selling genuine bargains. Drapery remnants, ready-mades, handkerchiefs. Write for catalogue. Cochrane's Warehouse, 24 Victoria Bridge, Manchester.

EXPLOSIVE cigarettes, bombs, itchykoo, sneezing—30 samples, 2s 6d. Brition, Linwood St., Manchester. 314

REMNANTS.—We carry one of the largest stocks in the trade of all kinds of cotton and wool goods. Also ready-mades and smallwares. Send for price-list, free. S Andrew & Co., 30 George St., Manchester. Established 25 years.

"OBERJU" arrests rheumatic troubles, strengthens the nerves, 1s 3d. Mackay, M'Cort, Lauriston, Edinburgh. 9392

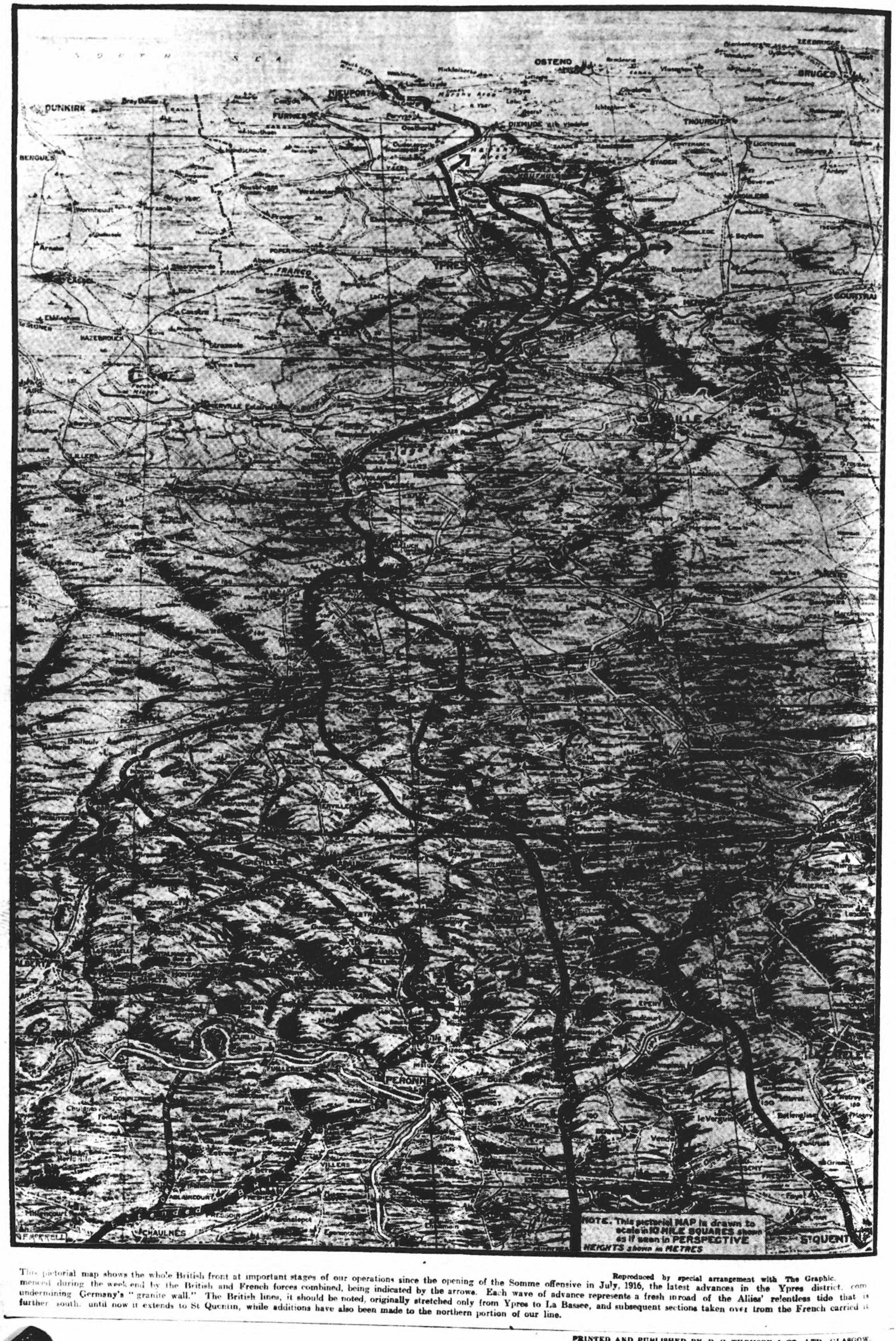
£50 TROT.

There was a large atendance when the £50 open handicap trot was run off at Glasgow yesterday. In a good final China Cock failed to catch Katie Gee, who ran strongly from the start and won by two lengths. 1 (£30) Mr Jerkin's Katie Gee (110); 2 (£7) Mr Bunting's China Cock (150); 3 (£3) Mr Ferguson's Skipper (scratch). Won by two lengths. A neck divided the second and third. Time, 2 minutes 36 seconds.

THE POST SUNDAY SPECIAL

OCTOBER 28, 1917.

THE GREAT BRITISH AND FRENCH SUCCESSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT.


NORTH SEA
OSTEND
ZEEBRUGGE
BRUGES
DUNKIRK
NIEUPORT
FURNES
DIXMUDE
THOUROUT
STADEN
YPRES
POPERINGHE
HAZEBROUCK
COURTRAI
LILLE
PERONNE
CHAULNES
ST QUENTIN
NOTE. This pictorial MAP is drawn to scale in 10 MILE SQUARES shown as if seen in PERSPECTIVE
HEIGHTS shown in METRES

Reproduced by special arrangement with The Graphic.

This pictorial map shows the whole British front at important stages of our operations since the opening of the Somme offensive in July, 1916, the latest advances in the Ypres district, commenced during the week-end by the British and French forces combined, being indicated by the arrows. Each wave of advance represents a fresh inroad of the Allies' relentless tide that is undermining Germany's "granite wall." The British lines, it should be noted, originally stretched only from Ypres to La Bassee, and subsequent sections taken over from the French carried it further south, until now it extends to St Quentin, while additions have also been made to the northern portion of our line.

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